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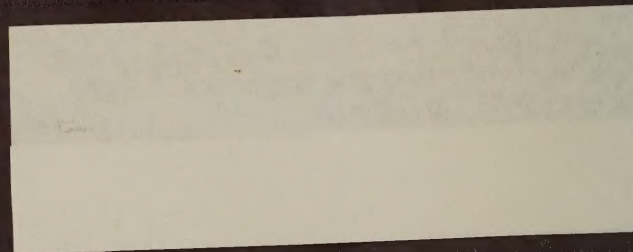
Revised 5th ed (50.00)

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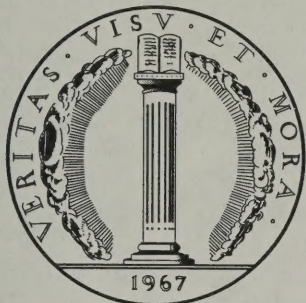
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A VIEW
OF
THE COINAGE OF IRELAND,

FROM
THE INVASION OF THE DANES TO THE REIGN OF GEORGE IV.;

WITH
SOME ACCOUNT OF THE RING MONEY;

ALSO, COPIOUS TABLES, LISTS, AND DESCRIPTIONS

OF
HIBERNO-DANISH AND IRISH COINS;

AND
*AN ACCOUNT OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL HOARDS OR PARCELS OF COINS
DISCOVERED IN IRELAND.*

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS OF UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY UNPUBLISHED
COINS.

BY JOHN LINDSAY, Esq., BARRISTER AT LAW.

CORK:

PRINTED BY LUKE H. BOLSTER, PATRICK-STREET;

SOLD, ALSO, BY

JOHN CUMMING, DUBLIN; AND LONGMAN AND CO., LONDON.

MDCCCXXXIX.

TO THE

VERY REV. R. H. DAWSON, A.M., M.R.I.A., &c. &c.

DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S,

Whose unceasing exertions in rescuing, from oblivion, the numerous and interesting monuments of the ancient state of Ireland; and whose liberality and kindness in communicating to others the interest and pleasure they afford, convert a private collection into a public benefit.

This work, on the Numismatic Antiquities of Ireland, is most respectfully dedicated by

His faithful and obedient Servant,

JOHN LINDSAY.

Cork, February 14, 1839.

PREFACE.

NINETY years have now nearly elapsed, since Mr. SIMON's Essay on the Coins of Ireland was first published, and seventy since the Supplement was added by Mr. SNELLING ; it will therefore be readily admitted, that a new work on the subject would be a desirable object to those interested in the antiquities of this part of the United Kingdom. The extreme accuracy and deep research exhibited by Mr. SIMON in the Anglo-Irish part of his work, has indeed left but little to any subsequent writer on that portion of the Coinage, than to notice the numerous Coins which subsequent discoveries have brought to light. The Hibernia-Danish, however seem to require a far closer investigation than they have hitherto received, and the large hoards of them discovered during the last twenty years, may naturally be supposed to facilitate such investigation, the subject is however still one of extreme difficulty, requiring the deepest attention to those coins, and the closest comparison of them with the contemporary ones of England, Denmark, and Norway, together with such a knowledge of the names, order of succession, and dates of the reigns of the Hiberno-Danish princes, as the confused and often contradictory records of these times, have handed down to us. As however the discussion of this subject may lead to further discoveries and a more certain arrangement, I have not hesitated to present to the reader, such observations as a considerable degree of attention to the subject has enabled me make. As to the Anglo-Irish portion of the work, the only points of any importance in which I have ventured to differ with Mr. SIMON, are those which relate to the arrangement of the coins assigned by him to Henry V. and those of the three Crown money, which he assigns to Henry VI.

I several years since in the Gentleman's Magazine, published an article in which I expressed an opinion, that both these classes of coins belonged to Henry VII. and the more consideration I have since given them, the more I am satisfied with the correctness of that opinion.

In the Work now submitted to the public, a new branch of the coinage is noticed, for which we are indebted to the investigations and discoveries of Sir William Betham, and I believe no person who has read his very able remarks on the Ring Money, will hesitate to admit these curious relics of antiquity, to a place in the annals of our coinage, which with this valuable and interesting addition, assume an importance to which those of few other countries can pretend.

In order to make this work as useful and interesting to the collector as possible, I have added tables, a valuation of all the Irish coins now known to exist, and notices of such discoveries of hoards or parcels of coins as have come to my knowledge, together with plates containing all the unpublished coins. To publish engravings of all the Irish coins known, would indeed render the work more complete, but, it would render it much more expensive, and as that of SIMON is in the hands of every one at all interested in the coinage of Ireland, the utility of such an arrangement would not compensate for the additional expense, particularly when we consider that the number of Irish collectors bears no comparison to those of England, and consequently a work on the coinage of Ireland, cannot be expected to enjoy the same extent of circulation as one on that of England.

I cannot conclude these prefatory remarks, without returning my most sincere thanks, to those from whom I have derived assistance in compiling the present work.

To the VERY REV. the DEAN of ST. PATRICK, I feel deeply indebted, he having in the kindest and most liberal manner, sent me impressions of some of his rarest coins, and allowed a gentleman of my acquaintance to take drawings of several unpublished Irish coins in his most valuable cabinet, indeed so great was his anxiety to render me every assistance, that he sent me the coins themselves from Dublin to Cork to compare with the drawings, and also supplied much useful information, which a deep knowledge of Irish coins enabled him to give.

To my friend RICHARD SAINTHILL, Esq., Cork, I am also indebted for much assistance in the prosecution of this work, his great knowledge of the coins of the British Islands, his readiness to communicate it, and the numerous sources of information he was able to suggest, have rendered this work much more complete, than it could otherwise possibly have been.

To JOHN DODSLEY CUFF, Esq., of the Bank of England, I return my best thanks for very important descriptions and drawings of several unpublished Irish coins.

To the REV. J. W. MARTIN, of Keston, near Bromley, Kent. I am also greatly indebted for his very interesting communications relative to unpublished coins in his most valuable cabinet, which contains many Irish coins of the first rarity.

To Sir WILLIAM BETHAM, I have to express my best thanks for a copy of his very interesting essay on the Ring Money, which he most kindly sent me, and its importance in reference to the subject before us is so great, that any further eulogium would be here unnecessary.

To the Rev. RICHARD BUTLER, of Trim, this work is much indebted, his communications relative to unpublished Irish coins in his own collection, have been numerous and important, and I have also to return him thanks for a neatly executed plate, containing several coins, and for liberty to insert them in the present work.

To the late JOSEPH G. LEYBURN, Esq., I am also much indebted for free access to his valuable collection, which contained several unpublished specimens of coins of this country, and from which on account of its contiguity, I was enabled to derive the most minute information.

To JOHN WINDELE, Esq., Sunday's Well, Cork, I am indebted for much assistance, in procuring me several rare Hiberno-Danish and Irish coins, and discovering many sources of information on the subject, of much importance.

To MATHEW YOUNG, Esq., Tavistock Street, Westminster, I have to return thanks for his exertions to procure for me coins and notices of coins, and which from his well known extensive information and opportunities of collecting, were highly important.

To JOSEPH HUMFREYS, Esq., the well known and highly talented principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Claremont, I am indebted for drawings of fifteen unpublished Hiberno-Danish and Irish coins, in the Dean of St. Patrick's cabinet, the accuracy and beauty of which could only be the work of one who like Mr. Humfreys, unites to a considerable knowledge of coins, an elegant taste for drawing.

To JOHN HUMFREYS, Esq., I am under obligations for procuring me several of the Hiberno-Danish coins found at Limerick, and for various kind offices connected with the progress of this work.

To ABRAHAM ABEIL, Esq., I am indebted for procuring me the inspection of several interesting specimens of the Wexford hoard belonging to his brother.

TO FRANCIS WOODLEY, Esq., Cork, I am much indebted for upwards of fifty of the Bracteate coins found near Fermoy, and which included nearly all the varieties hitherto discovered.

TO J. S. COXON, Esq., Flesk Priory, Killarney, REV. T. R. ENGLAND, Passage, W. LEYCESTER, Esq., Cork, and SAMUEL WRIGHT, Esq., Cork, I have also to return thanks for coins and notices of coins of considerable importance to the investigation of the Irish coinage.

A VIEW OF THE COINAGE OF IRELAND.

AT what period money was first coined in Ireland, is now nearly impossible I believe to ascertain ; some of our writers have endeavoured to prove that it was at a period at least coeval with the earliest ages of Christianity, and even several of the most intelligent of our antiquaries have been of opinion, that much money was coined here before the arrival of the Northmen, which took place about the early part of the ninth century.

It appears to me however, as it did to Simon, that some of these writers have been led into error, from translating the word *Airgead* “money,” whilst in reality, it only meant “Silver,” and also in cases where money was actually meant, from supposing that this of necessity meant money *coined in Ireland*, and not rings used as money, or coined money imported from other countries.

The intercourse, which at a very remote period, subsisted between Ireland, and Phenicia, Carthage, Spain, Britain, and Gaul, places it beyond doubt, that money must have been known here many centuries before the arrival of the Danes, but that it was struck in those early ages, by the Irish princes, is a matter much more questionable.

If we look to the ancient coins of Britain, Gaul, and Spain, and consider the very limited quantity of them which are extant, when compared with those of the more civilized nations, with whom they had intercourse, we must conclude that the latter were probably in extensive circulation, long before the countries I have named adopted a coinage of their own, and we may well apply the same reasoning to Ireland.

This supposition appears also supported by the fact, that no Irish coins have been yet discovered, which can with any degree of probability, be assigned to a period earlier than the arrival of the Danes, whilst Greek, Roman, and Carthaginian coins, of a far more ancient era, have been found in Ireland.

As however instances of the discovery of such coins in Ireland are not numerous, I shall here notice such as I have heard of.

1.—Gold coins of Valentinian and Theodosius are mentioned by Ledwich and others to have been found at New Grange, near Drogheda, in 1699.

2.—A parcel of Greek coins of the Kings of Macedon and Syria, were found a few years since, on the south west coast of Ireland, but further particulars I was not able to ascertain.

3.—A great number of Roman coins were found on Fairhead, near the Giant's Causeway, in 1833.*

4.—In No. 133, of the Dublin Penny Journal, mention is made of a coin in the collection of Mr. Anthony, of Piltown, County Waterford, there ascribed to Alexander the Great, but which, from the description, seems to belong to the Isle of Thasus, which coin, the writer says, was with several others found under the foundation of the northern gateway of the Abbey of Ferns, County Wexford.

5.—A small Roman brass coin, was about the year 1805, said to have been dug up in Ballyphehane bog near Cork.

6.—Several Roman Consular and Imperial coins were, a few years since, said to have been dug up at Buttevant, county Cork.

7.—In the Parish of Bray, Wicklow, the workmen in 1835, levelling a bank of sand near the sea, to make an approach to the demesne of Mr. Putland, found several human skeletons, and several Roman coins of the Emperor Adrian, they are now in the possession of Mr. Putland.†

8.—In County Antrim a Roman Torques, a coin of Valentinian &c., were discovered,‡

9.—In Dungevin parish, county Derry, Celts and Roman coins, have been discovered.§

13.—In the Moat of a Rath, in the parish of Castle Lyons, County Cork, was found in 1837, a Roman large brass coin, of Gordian III. it is now in the possession of the Author.

The quantity however of Greek, Roman, and Carthaginian coins, found in Ireland, must be admitted to be extremely limited, and suggests the enquiry, what substitute for coined money the Irish could have had, in the early ages, preceding the arrival of the Danes.

* Gentleman's Magazine, February 1834.—† Lewis's Typographical Dictionary.—‡ Lewis's Typographical Dictionary.—§ Lewis's Typographical Dictionary.

The vast quantity of rings, Gold, Silver, and Brass, which are every year dug up in Ireland, naturally induces us to suppose they must have been used as a species of circulating medium. That this supposition is well founded, has been proved in the most complete and satisfactory manner, by the learned and truly valuable investigations of Sir William Betham, whose researches on this most interesting subject, have clearly established the fact, that not only did these rings pass as money in Ireland, but that they are all graduated according to Troy weight, and are all different multiples of the Half Penny-weight: he has also proved that the gold ornaments, supposed to have been fibulæ, &c. and which have so much exercised the ingenuity of the learned, are also graduated in like manner, and must follow the same rule of appropriation.

This, the earliest and perhaps the most interesting portion of the Irish coinage, has been so ably illustrated by Sir William Betham, that the evidence he has adduced, would probably be weakened by any abridgment of it in this place, as however any one in the slightest degree interested in this subject, will refer to the essay itself, I shall only enumerate the principal points of his evidence.

1st.—He has found on weighing an immense number of these rings, Gold, Silver, and Brass, that they are all, with scarcely any exception, multiples of the Half Penny-weight, or twelve grains; the very few exceptions which occur being caused by the wear or mutilation of the rings. And here I may observe that it is rather a matter of surprise, that amongst such an immense number of specimens, so few exceptions should occur. I may also observe, that Baden, in his history of the ancient inhabitants of Norway, mentions that they reckoned not by tens but by twelves.

2nd.—An immense number of brass rings, as much as loaded a large cart, were found in a tumulus in the county Monaghan a few years since.

3rd.—Wilkinson, on the Thebaid and Egypt, mentions that the most ancient money even before the Exodus, was gold and silver rings of graduated weight.

4th.—Fresco paintings in the tombs of Egypt exhibit people bringing as tribute to Pharoah, bags of gold and silver rings, at a period before the Exodus.

5th.—On ancient Egyptian vases, persons are represented weighing gold and silver rings.

6th.—The words of Genesis, c. 43, v. 21. “our money in full weight.”

7th.—Cæsar says of the Britons, “*utuntur autem nummo aureo aut annulis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo.*”*

8th.—The frequent mention of rings in the Irish annals, of which the following instances are quoted by Sir William Betham.

1004, Brian Boroimhe presented to the altar at Armagh, a ring of gold weighing twenty ounces.

1151, Cooly O’Flynn presented a ring, weighing two ounces, to the Corb or successor of St. Columkill.

1153, ——— Another of one ounce.

9th.—In Nubia and Central Africa at the present day, several nations still use a currency of pieces of iron, similar in shape, to the Irish ring money.

10th.—Sir William Betham has published a series of this ring money, commencing with the simple ring, and proceeding, by almost imperceptible gradations, to those with large cups, thereby proving that the latter are only varieties of this circulating medium.

To these unanswerable evidences of Sir William Betham, I may add the testimony of Baden, in his History of Norway, who mentions that Gold or Silver pieces, of a certain weight, served for money which he says neither in Norway nor any northern country was coined until a considerable time after the establishment of Christianity; “and that gold rings also, worn as ornaments, of different size and weight, passed in ancient times, from man to man, like our money now.”

The ancient annals of Ireland and other northern countries contain many accounts of gold and silver paid by weight; I shall only enumerate a few of them.

988, Malachy King of Ireland stipulates with the Danes, that they should pay him one ounce of gold for every cultivated garden.

1029, Anlaf King of Dublin pays for his ransom to Mathew O’Riagan, two hundred cows, eighty British horses, three ounces of gold, and a sword.

1152, Tirdelvac O’Connor, King of Ireland, receives for the ransom of a chieftain, sixty ounces of gold

1157, Maurice O’Loughlin, King of Ireland, gave sixty ounces of gold to the monks of Mellefont Donat O’Carrol King of Ergal, gave also sixty ounces of gold, and Dervorgilla, wife of Tiernan O’Ruark as many.

* Cæsar De Bello Gallico, lib. v. c. 12.

1161, Flahertach O'Brolcan Comorban of St. Columbkille, having visited the Diocese of Ossory, four hundred and twenty ounces of pure silver were collected for him.

—, Moriartach O'Lochlin, King of Ireland granted lands to the monastery of Ardraccan, at a yearly rent of three ounces of gold.

1206, The Hospital of St. Mary de Urso, Drogheda, was to pay a yearly rent to the King of half an ounce of gold.

In Iceland, Arnkill was sentenced, by the award of Styr and Verimond, to pay twelve ounces of silver for the death of each domestic of Thorolf. Arnkill was slain in 993.*

In the poem of "Rigs Mal" we find the following passage: "*hringum hreytti hio sundr baug*" translated "annulosniti dos aureos que circulos secuit;" to which is appended the following note "Many of these massy rings of gold are preserved in the North, some of them having *smaller rings* hanging on them, those were used as money, and given either whole, or in parts, as presents, or for other purposes."†

In the poem of 'Lady Grimild's Wrack,' a gold ring is spoken of, weighing fifteen pounds. (Illust. North. Ant. p. 581,) and in the same Poem mention is frequently made of red rings "*ravthom hringom*" *kists of goud, &c.*, which latter must have been chiefly in rings, &c., as no gold money was coined at that time by the northern nations, and the quantity of Byzantine or other gold coin, in that part of the world, must have been very limited.

The vast quantity of ring money thus proved to have circulated from the earliest ages, down probably to the 11th or 12th century, will satisfactorily account for the fact, that so little money of an ancient date has been found in Ireland; and, also, renders it probable that but little money, if any, was coined in Ireland before the period alluded to—*viz.* the arrival of the Danes. As however my present undertaking is a consideration of the coins which have actually descended to us, I shall not quarrel with the opinions of those writers whose zeal for the antiquities of their country, have claimed for the Irish coinage a more remote origin.

* Abstract of the Eyrbyggja Saga. Illust. North Antiq., page 495.—† Illust. North Antq. p. 456.

COINS

OF

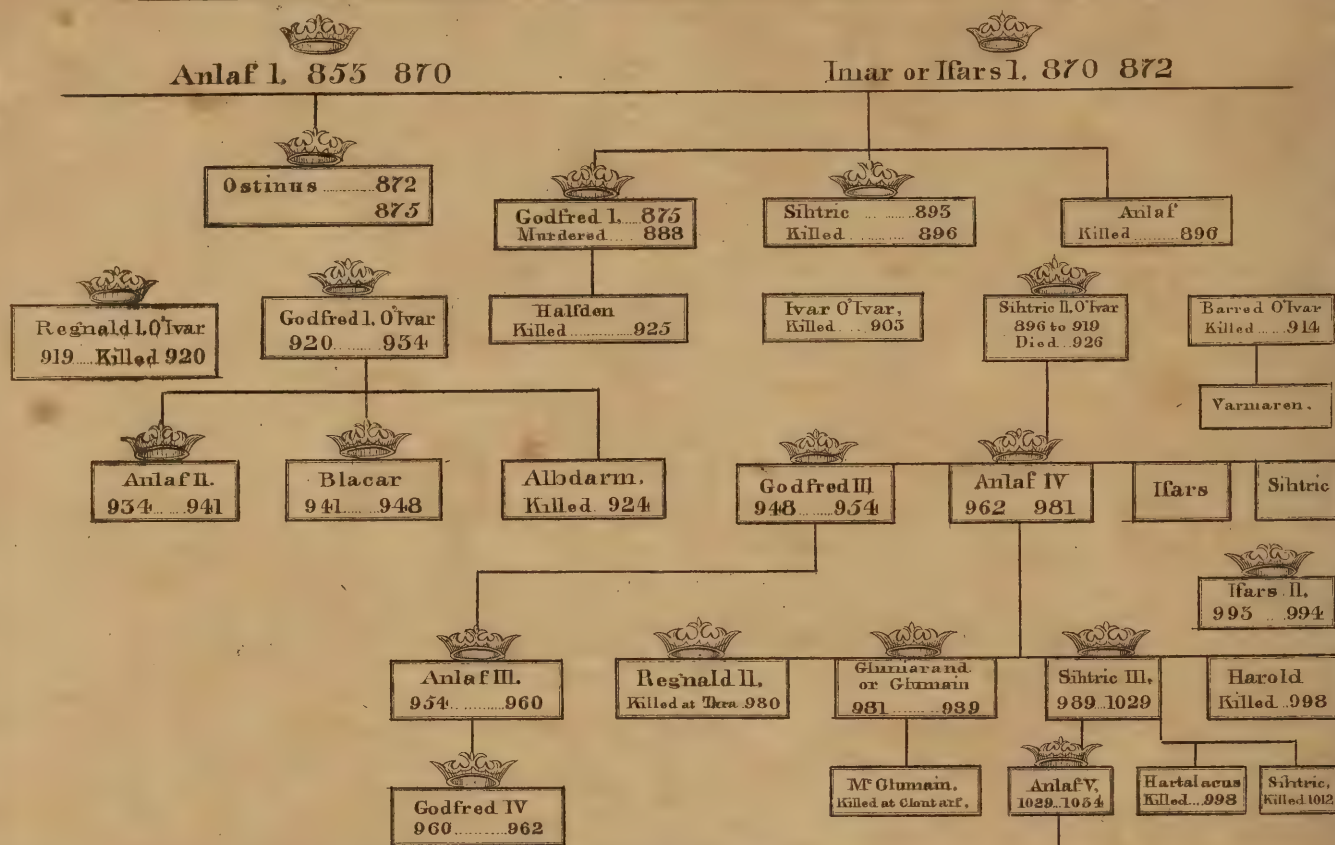
THE HIBERNO-DANISH AND IRISH KINGS.

PROCEEDING to the consideration of those coins struck in Ireland, of which specimens have descended to us, we shall begin with the Hiberno-Danish, as having every appearance of being the most ancient. Which class of these coins was first minted is a matter by no means easy to ascertain. Those with intelligible legends, for the most part, bear the names of Sihtric and Ifars, by far the greater proportion the former ; but the number of princes who have borne these names, and the consequent difficulty of appropriating their coins, renders the Chronological arrangement of them exceedingly difficult ; nor will it be possible for us, in any degree, to see our way through the obscurity of this subject, without a close investigation of the names and succession of the Hiberno-Danish princes, for which purpose a Table, carefully compiled from the most authentic materials, which the scanty and, in many instances, contradictory annals of these times afford, is here presented to the reader.

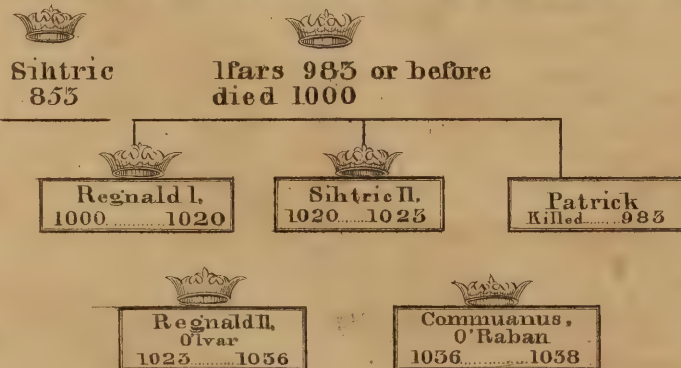


TABLE I.

Succession of the **DANISH KINGS OF DUBLIN** from Anlaf & Hars



DANISH KINGS OF WATERFORD



THE SUCCESSION OF THE DANISH KINGS OF DUBLIN.

	A.D.		A.D.		A.D.
Anlaf I.	853	Godfred IV.	960	Maelnambo	1064
Ifars I.	870	Anlaf IV.	962	Godred Crovan	1066
Ostinus	872	Regnald II.		Godfred V. Merenach..	1076
Godfred I.	875	Gluniarand.....	981	Gilalve.....	1094
Sihtric I.	893	Sihtric III.	989	Torfin.....	1109
Sihtric II.	896	Ifars II.	993	Regnald III.	1125
Regnald I.	919	Sihtric III. restored ..	994	Godfred VI.	1147
Godfred II.	920	Anlaf V.	1029	Oicterus.....	1147
Anlaf II.	934	Sihtric IV.	1034	Broder	1149
Blacar	941	Anlaf VI.	1041	Askel	1159
Godfred III.....	948	Ifars III. about	1050	Roderick	1171
Anlaf III.....	954	Eachmargach.....	1054	to	1200

THE SUCCESSION OF THE DANISH PRINCES OF WATERFORD.

	A. D.		A. D.
Sihtric I.	853	Regnald I.	1000
After him we have no account of the Water-		Sihtric II.	1020
ford Princes until		Regnald II.	1023
Ifars	983	Commuanus	1036

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE DANISH PRINCES OF LIMERICK ARE STILL MORE SCANTY
AND UNCERTAIN ; THE FIRST KING IT APPEARS WAS

	A.D.
Ifars I.	853 King of Dublin in 870,
Ifars II. died	940
Olfin slain	942
Harold Son of Ifars slain	
Magnus slain	963

Having, thus, exhibited the names of the Hiberno-Danish Princes and the dates of their reigns, as far as their annals have enabled us to ascertain them ; we shall, now proceed to compare them with such of their coins as are still extant, beginning with those of Dublin ; the Danish princes of that city being generally considered as the supreme heads of all the Danes of Ireland, and their coins far more numerous than those of either Waterford or Limerick.

An examination of the rude and imperfect legends on the Danish coins will enable us, without much difficulty, to trace the names of Anlaf, Sihtric, Ifars, and Regnald ; but there being several princes of each of these names, not only in Dublin, but even Waterford and Limerick, it becomes a matter of extreme difficulty to appropriate them, nor can we be certain of assigning more than three or four of them to their proper princes ; many others, however, may I think be classed with a reasonable probability of being right.

The first Danish prince of Dublin was Anlaf I.; but as I have met with no coins which appear likely to belong to him, I shall proceed to notice certain coins which I am strongly inclined to think belong to his brother Ifars or Imar I., who was, at first, king of Limerick, but, at the death of his brother Anlaf, in 870, king of the Danes of all Ireland. It is, also, supposed that this prince is the same who was chief of the Danes in England at that time.

The coins bearing the name of IFARZ or IHFRZ, published by Simon No. 34, Duane No. 24, and the Editor to Simon, No. 8, have been generally assigned to this prince, but their extreme resemblance to the coins of Sihtric III., who began to reign in 989, render it nearly certain that they do not belong to him, but to Ifars II., who expelled Sihtric from Dublin in 993, and was himself expelled by Sihtric in the following year.

The coins, however, which appear to me likely to have been struck by the first Ifars, have not been hitherto published, and were probably not known to either Simon or Snelling, as neither of these writers have published any like them, but they have, for the last twenty years at least, been very common in Ireland, and are now given in Plate, Nos. 1, 2 of this work. They bear a full face with forked beard, and a legend scarcely intelligible. On a close examination of them, however, they would seem to bear on *each* side of the head ; the characters IMF or IMC turned towards the head ; the remainder of the legend bears the letters NND, also repeated ; the latter part occurs on many Hiberno-Danish coins, and is supposed to stand for Norman-norum Dyflin, or Normanorum Dominus ; the characters IMF would seem

to stand for IMAR or IMFAR, or if the word be read IMC for IMAR. CVNVNC, but I confess I would, on this evidence, have hardly ventured to assign these coins to Imar, had I not discovered, on a numerous class of the Anglo-Saxon Skeattas, a similar legend and a similar type, which renders it highly probable that both classes bear the name of the same king, who is mentioned in the annals of Ulster, to have been king of all the Normans of *Ireland* and *Britain*, and whom both the English and Irish annals make so frequent mention of.

The connexion between these coins will appear by a comparison of the Irish coins I have attributed to Imar with certain Anglo-Saxon Skeattas, which, for the more complete illustration of these coins, I have thought necessary to give at the end of the plates of this work.

On these Skeattas, the characters MF. MC. IMC. or IM. will be found on Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. On No. 5 is found the figure of an animal, which connects these five numbers with Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, which bear, on the obverse, a full faced head with forked beard; whilst No. 10 exhibits on one side, the two figures with crosses found on No. 8, 9, and on the other, the animal found on Nos. 5, 6, 7.

Thus an evident connexion appears between these ten Skeattas, whilst their connexion with the two Irish coins in question, is equally apparent from the characters IMF and IMC found on the Skeattas, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and the full face with forked beard, found on Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9; and the resemblance between these Irish and Anglo-Saxon coins, both as to type and legend, and the fact that the same Imar to whom the name seems to apply, was king of the Northmen of *both Britain and Ireland*, will I think be considered as, at least, strong evidence in support of the appropriation of these coins to Imar or Ifars I.

It may be objected that these Irish coins were the work of ignorant artists, and copied from the Anglo-Saxon, without any reference to the prince to whom they belonged, in the same manner as the Irish coins, bearing the names of Ethelred and Cnut, and those of Sihtric and others, which bear the names of English mints and moneyers.

The fact is possible, and I should even admit the probability of it, if these Irish coins were copied from a *single* Anglo-Saxon one, or from two or more coins struck at different periods; but when we consider that they bear types and legends copied from those of different coins of a numerous class, all

evidently struck about same time,⁵ and that period about, or at all events not far removed from, the time of Imar, and that he was king of the Danes of *both Britain and Ireland*; an argument which does not apply either to Ethelred or Cnut; I think it will be admitted that there is strong grounds for the appropriation I have ventured to make; and as there is still stronger reason for supposing these Irish and Anglo-Saxon coins to be at least contemporary, and as the Anglo-Saxon were probably not later than the time of Alfred or Edward the Elder, we must, in any case, place them at the head of the Hiberno-Danish series; no others that I have met with appearing as old as these, and very few older than the time of Ethelred.

From Imar who died in 872 to Anlaf IV., who began to reign in 962, no coins appear which can be classed with any degree of certainty, although it is more than probable, several of the rude coins we have, were struck by the Danish princes of Dublin, who reigned during that interval.

ANLAF IV. 962.

There is one coin in the cabinet of the Dean of St. Patrick's, which I think was struck by this prince. It is of the same type as those of the common Irish type of Sihtric III. and Ethelred; the legend which is rude, and appears blundered, is OELDΓOC. PIX. CILFI. and seems intended for OLAF. REX- DIFLI; the king's name seems repeated on the reverse, in a still more intelligible manner, being OILDLOFI: FH ∴ It weighs twenty eight grains, as some of the coins of Ethelred and Sihtric very nearly do.

There is, indeed, a possibility of its being struck by Anlaf. V. 1029, but from its type and weight, I have little doubt but that it belongs to Anlaf IV.

SIHTRIC III. 989.

The coins of this prince are more numerous, and better executed than those of any other Danish king of Ireland; on some the legends are rude, but on others nearly as perfect as on some of the Anglo-Saxon coins of the same period. They present only four different types.

The 1st. and most common, bears, on the obverse, the king's head with Irish helmet; reverse a long double cross, generally with a pellet in each angle; some of this type bear legends, rude and sometimes almost unintelligible, whilst others have them perfect. The prince's name, and title as king of Dublin, are found on the obverse; the reverse bears the moneyer's name and place of mintage, generally DYFLI; but on some we find LVNI. RINI. EGMI. IERN; and, probably, the names of some other places not intelligible to us. The well executed coins of this type usually weigh from twenty-one to twenty-three grains; the ruder ones only from ten to eighteen; a few of this latter description bear, in two angles of the cross, and sometimes only in one, a rude figure supposed by some to be a hand, but this figure, although very common on Hiberno-Danish coins, is very seldom found on the coins of Sihtric.

The 2d type of this king, has his head bare, with a sceptre; and on the reverse, a short double cross with the letters CRVX in the angles. The coins are neatly executed, but the legends in general rude; the most perfect bearing the legend ZITIR. DIFLMEORVM., the last word being contracted as we find on English coins of Ethelred.

On the reverse we find the following names of moneyers.

Fastol—Eolf—Ciolf—Alfste—Pulfger—and Mugener; besides which four remarkable reverses occur of this type, viz.:

ARTHOR. EFRPEEC
ZICERIC. MO. PECED
REVDNE. MO REDILO.

and another which bears on the obverse, in a rude and blundered manner,

REDCEON. REDILOEC.

And on the reverse, RECDINE EO REDEICO.

The last two legends I think were intended for the same as the one before them, and all three for Revdne, Moneyer of king Ethelred.

The 3rd type of this prince bears the king's head with a perfect helmet; reverse a long double cross with a hand in one quarter. Of this type I have never seen a specimen, and the only one published is, I believe, that given in Ledwich, No. 7. There is a possibility that this coin may belong to Sihtric IV.

The 4th type bears the king's head with a sort of cap reverse, a small cross like that on the coin of Edward the Martyr and some of those of Ethelred.

This type is also extremely rare, specimens are published in Simon, No. 26, and Ledwich, Nos. 11, and 12.

IFARS II. 993.

I have before observed that the coins formerly assigned to Ifars I., bear such a strong resemblance to those of Sihtric III., as to render it nearly certain that they ought to be assigned to Ifars II. These coins, which are extremely rare, present two varieties, the first is published in Simon, No. 34, and Duane's, plate No. 24, and bears the rude figure supposed to be a hand in two quarters of the cross; the legends on both sides are rude; that of the obverse gives the king's name and title; that of the reverse, the moneyer's name, and the place of mintage, which seems LNI. probably for LVNI. A rude specimen of this class, different from those published in Simon, will be found in Plate 1, No. 16 of this work.

The 2nd variety is that published in the Editor to Simon's additional Plate No. 8, the original of which is now in my own collection and is probably unique, as I have never seen or heard of another; the type is the same as that of the former, except that it wants the hand in the two quarters of the cross, and has a pellet in each quarter; the legend on the obverse is better executed than that on the former, but the reverse has rude strokes in place of the legend, and, as Simon's Editor has justly observed, is an example shewing that many of the Danish moneyer's who used strokes round their coins, were not ignorant of letters.

ANLAF V. 1029.

No coins can, with any degree of certainty, be assigned to this prince; I am inclined, however, to think that the two coins, Plate 1, Nos. 17, 18, belong to him. These on account of the rarity of the work, I have taken the liberty of copying from the Plates of Danish coins in the cabinet of the king of Denmark, Plate XI., Nos. 262, 263. A rude attempt at the words ONLAF and DIFNLIN evidently appears on both coins, and they seem to have been struck about the time of Cnut; of whose reverses they present an imitation.

SIHTRIC IV, 1034.

The only coin I have been able to discover, which seems to belong to this prince, is that published by Simon, No. 27, which exactly resembles in type, the coins of Cnut, Ruding, Plate 23, No. 7, &c.; the obverse bears the king's head, crowned in a tressure of four leaves ZIHTRERE† DYFLMO. Rev. a long double cross, in a tressure of four leaves †ZTELEN: MON. OND. there is indeed a possibility, that this coin was struck by Sihtric III., the latter part of whose reign was contemporary with a great part of that of Cnut, but it differs so much from all the other coins of Sihtric III., that I am far more inclined to assign it to Sihtric IV.

ANLAF VI, 1041.

Two coins Plate 1, Nos. 19, 20., both in my own collection, seem to bear strong evidence of having been struck by this prince. The type of No. 20, is exactly that of Svend Estrithson, king of Denmark, who began to reign in 1047. The reverse of No. 19, is also similar; the obverse exhibits the Triquetre; the types, therefore, evidently mark the middle of the 11th century, as the period of their mintage; the legends are composed of those Runes, so common on the Danish coins minted in Ireland, and which consisted of a mixture of letters and strokes; the latter supplying the place of asterisks, and denoting the place of a letter. On No. 19, we find the following legend, III†. III†. †CIIIC, which seems intended for OLAF OLAF. CVNVNC; and if so, I think it probable these two coins belong to Anlaf VI.

As, however, many of my readers may probably be of opinion, that this interpretation is rather a far fetched one; I shall take the opportunity in this place, of laying before them, some examples of other Irish coins, which exhibit the same kind of Runic inscription.

IIRIICIIDN, which seems intended for ZIHTRIC. N. D. N. COIIIIIX. DIF., probably COVNVNC x DIF.; the word Cununc being on Irish coins, generally spelt in this manner.

IIIIIIII÷DIIC. The former part of the legend intended for the king's name, the latter for

DIF. IC, or D. N. IC.

IINITCR. ND IIIIII for ZIHTRIC. N. DYFLIN.

IINIIC. RE+. DYNF. for ZIHTRIC. RE†. DYFN.

IIIIINI. for DYFLINI.

Another coin, also in my own collection, seems to exhibit some evidence of belonging to this prince, from the letters DIF on one side, there, is I think, no doubt of its belonging to Dublin; and the letters OL in the angles of the cross, seem intended for OLAF, the usual mode in which we find this name spelt, to which evidence may be added, its strong resemblance to No. 25, which probably belongs to Ifars III., the successor of this prince, it will be found in No. 21, of the plates of this work.

The last coin I shall notice, as likely to belong to this prince, is, that given by Ledwich, in his plate of coins, No. 14, and assigned by him to Sihtric; but the legend if correctly given, seems rather intended for OLAF RIC⁺, its type is evidently copied from a coin of Harold I.

IFARS III., ABOUT 1050.

Amongst the Danish coins, lately discovered in the County Wexford,* I was so fortunate as to procure one, which I have no hesitation in assigning to this prince; the obverse bears a head, with radiated crown, exactly the same as that on the coins of the Confessor. Ruding, Plate 25, Nos. 33 and 34, and the legend RIFAD⁺N⁺CIFM⁺DI, which seems intended for R. IFARZ N DIFMX DI, that is King Ifars of the Northmen of Dublin; MX. being the contraction of the Genitive Plural, as we find on the coins of Ethelred and Sihtric; and DI, a repetition of the word very common on Hiberno-Danish coins. The reverse as to type, is exactly the same as those of Ruding, Plate 25, Nos. 21, 24 of the Confessor, whilst the legend is FREDNE ON EOFR.

This coin, therefore, evidently in all but the legend of the obverse, appears to be closely copied from the coins of the Confessor, and supports in the strongest manner, the opinion of a friend, a brother numismatist, that the Irish coins hitherto assigned to Ethelred and Cnut, were but copies of the English. At first sight my coin, seems a penny of the Confessor, but its legend, its weight, eleven grains, and the circumstance that this Ifars was contemporary with the Confessor, leave I think no doubt of its appropriation.

* Of this hoard which consisted principally of Anglo-Saxon coins, some account will be found at the end of this work.

Three other coins appear amongst those of the king of Denmark's cabinet, which I think belong to this prince, viz., plate, 11., Nos. 280, 81, 89, all which I have taken the liberty of copying, and which form plate 1, Nos. 23, 24, and plate 2, No. 25, of this work.

Nos. 280 and 281, seem to bear a legend intended for IF. EVNVNE and IF. ND. EVNVNE. LOVNE, the title on the latter being repeated; and No. 289, I-ARN. N. DIF on the obverse; and N. N. EVNVNE on the reverse.

These three coins seem to have been minted about the middle of the 11th century, and although their appropriation to Ifars may not be perfectly satisfactory; there seems to be a high degree of probability that they belong to that prince.

ECMARGACH, 1054.

The hoard discovered in the county Wexford, has furnished us with another coin, which I have little doubt will be assigned to Ecmargach who succeeded Ifars III., and reigned over the Danes of Dublin from 1054 to 1064. The coin, plate 2, No. 26, is remarkably small, the weight $10\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and the type both of obverse and reverse, is exactly that of the Confessor, *Ruding*, Nos. 36, 37; and the legend of the reverse is also, evidently copied from a coin either of the Confessor or Hardicnut, as No. 2 of the latter prince, exhibits the same moneyer and mint, that of Hardicnut's being \square ODRIE ON \square LEPECE, whilst the Irish coin bears \square ODRE E ON \square LEPIITI.

The legend on the obverse, however, is EEI—PI✠IDFI., intended probably for EEM—RE✠IDFI, the horizontal stroke, as in the word *Monetarius*, being used as a contraction; the minuteness of the coin not admitting the king's name at full length, and the appropriation of this coin to Ecmargach, and that before noticed; as found in the same hoard to Ifars III., is greatly strengthened by the circumstance, that Echmargach was the successor of Ifars III., and both princes contemporary with the Confessor.

REGNALD III., 1125.

That the coins bearing the name of Renden or Nenden, belong to one of the Regnald's, is, I believe unquestionable; but to which of the Hiberno-

Danish princes of that name they are to be assigned, is perhaps the most perplexing question that could be asked, relative to the ancient coins of Ireland.

By referring to the Table of the Hiberno-Danish princes, we find three of Dublin, and two of Waterford of that name ; to every one of whom, there is a possibility of some of them belonging ; as, however, all these coins seem to have been struck by the same prince, and some of them appear to bear letters intended to express the name of Dublin, we may, I think, consider them as struck by one of the three Dublin princes.

The first of these began to reign in 919, but as his reign was very short, he being killed in the following year, it is not probable these coins belong to him, particularly as some of them bear the letters ON, instead of MO., and other marks of a much later mintage. The next of the Dublin Regnald's, was the son of Anlaf IV., called by Comerford Randal, king of the Danes, and killed in the great battle at Tara, in 980 ; and it is probable, from his being stiled king, that he was associated in the kingdom with his father Anlaf, who must at that time have been very old, as from the annals of Ulster, we learn that his father Sihtric II., died of old age in 926.

The same evidence of a late mintage, however, which prevents us from appropriating them to Regnald I., will apply, although not so strongly to Regnald II. ; the word ON being seldom, although sometimes used on coins of Ethelred II., and these coins, appearing from various other marks, not to have been minted so early ; as, however, they seem to bear some resemblance to those of Ifars II., 993, I should without hesitation, have assigned them to the prince just mentioned, but for the discovery of a coin, which seems to bear the name of Oicter, and to have been struck about the same period as the coins of Regnald.

This coin reads OIETNI., the N. as in Nenden, and a great number of the Irish coins being used as R., and often also, in place of other letters ; and if correctly appropriated, would leave but little doubt that these coins belong to Regnald III., who reigned from 1125 to 1147, whilst Oicter reigned from 1147 to 1149 ; and although the type, (the common Irish one,) has generally been considered, as having been most commonly used about the time of Ethelred, it may be frequently found on coins bearing symbols, which occur on the Anglo-Norman, and some of them evidently later than the time of Regnald III. and Oicter.

Three coins, Plate 2, Nos. 28, 29, 30 : two of which seem to read RIDNLHD, and the third, NNNNLHD ; and appear to have been minted about the same time as those just noticed, may also I think, be assigned to the same Regnald ; and a comparison of the *Hand*, found on the obverses of two of them, with that on Plate 2, Nos. 31, 32, perhaps belonging to the same prince, the reverses of which seem copied from coins of Henry I. and Stephen, will add materially to the evidence adduced, in support of the appropriation of these coins to Regnald III.

OICTER, 1147.

This coin, Plate 2, No. 33, has been just alluded to, and if the coins I have assigned to Regnald III. be considered as correctly appropriated, it will go far in warranting us in assigning this coin to Oicter, indeed the support which these coins seem to derive from each other, must be considered as the strongest reason for appropriating them as I have done.

ASKEL, 1159.

The next and last coin, which can with any degree of probability, be assigned to the Danish Princes of Dublin, is that given in Plate 1, No. 34, of this work, on which the letters, ANLIL.EOV. reversed and retrograde, appear legible, this legend seems intended for AZEIL.EOVNVNE and if so, must belong to Ascil or Askel M'Torquil, who began to reign in 1159.—This coin, which is very neatly executed, is remarkable for bearing on the King's neck, and also on the reverse, the articles formerly supposed to be fibulæ, but which Sir W. Betham, has clearly proved to be but varieties of the Ring Money, and it may be here necessary to remark, that the one exhibited on the King's neck, does not appear intended as an ornament, but merely as a symbol.

Having thus noticed such of the Danish coins, as can with any probability be assigned to the Dublin Princes, the next coins to be considered, are those of Waterford.

It is very likely that many of the coins we have, were struck by the Waterford Princes, including some of those bearing the names of Sihtric and Ifars ; although we have no means of distinguishing them from those of the Dublin

Princes, I cannot, however, discover any which seem to belong to them, except two coins, published in the King of Denmark's Plates. (Plate 11. Nos. 290, 293, and which form Nos. 35, 36, of this work,) the latter of which seems to bear a name intended for REIGVALD and I am inclined to assign these coins to Regnald II., of Waterford, 1023, 1036, in preference to the Dublin Princes Regnald I., 914, Regnald II., 980, and Regnald III., 1125, from their resemblance to the coins of the middle of the 11th century.

The coins of the Limerick princes, now remain to be noticed, and on this subject, we cannot, I believe, say much more, than on that relating to Waterford, the circumstance, however, of great numbers of Danish coins, of a particular type and legend, being found in and about Limerick, seems to be strong evidence, that much money was coined there by the Danes.

Many of these bear no legends capable of appropriating them to any particular king or kingdom, but there are two particular types, which demand our attention in this place, the first, is that I have already noticed, and assigned reasons for supposing it to belong to Imar or Ifars I.—This prince was king of the Danes of Limerick, from 853 to 870, and king of the Danes of all Ireland, from 870 to 872, it is therefore more probable, that the coins I have assigned to him, and which are very numerous, should have been struck by him, when king of Limerick, and this conjecture receives much support, from the circumstance, that most of these coins are found in, and in the neighbourhood of Limerick.

The other type, which I shall adduce, as likely to belong to Limerick, is that given in Plate 2, Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, of this work, upwards of 100, of which were found near Limerick, about 3 or 4 years since.

The following legends occur on the obverses of them INLIEN ONFINDM—NIFIEN ONFINDM—NIFIDN, &c. NIFIRN, &c.

These legends presenting a remarkable degree of uniformity, and occurring on such a number of coins, which from the different marks, such as crosses, pellets, &c. must have come from different dies, render it nearly certain, that they must have been intended to express the name and title of the prince. I am therefore, strongly inclined to think, the word INFIEN, &c., which on one coin reads NIFIRN was intended to express the word *Ilfirs*, the letters ONFIN of the *Finns*, the name by which the Norwegians were called, and

the word DM *Dominus*. I at first supposed the last word to be intended to denote *Dublin*, but the character M which occurs also on Plate 1, Nos. 1, 2, seems more likely to have been intended for M.

As an additional support of this reading, I shall adduce the legend of a coin, of one of the Swedish Anlafs, (Brenner, Plate 1, No. 7,) which reads OLEAF ON ZIDEI. the head, on which coin is almost exactly the same as that of the coins I have here assigned to Ifars, and the F turned upside down in the same manner.

Assuming then, that to be the name expressed on these coins, I think they were probably struck by Ifars II., of Limerick, who is said to have died in 940, and it may be remarked, that the coins have every appearance of having been struck about the middle of the 10th century.

Several other coins of similar type, and similar marks, but with legends, which seem to defy interpretation, have been also found, in and near Limerick, such as Nos. 41, 42, 44, the most ancient of which have the head to the right; these were probably struck, between the reigns of the two Limerick Ifars.

It may also be remarked, that little mention is made of the Danish princes of Limerick, after the middle of the 10th century.

Having thus noticed such of the Hiberno-Danish coins, as can with any degree of probability be appropriated to particular princes, I shall conclude this part of the Irish coinage, by offering a few remarks on such of the ancient Irish coins, as will not admit of being thus appropriated.

Of these, two deserve particular notice, as well from the neatness of their workmanship as their presenting regular legends.

The 1st., bears the usual Irish head and legend, DYMN. ROEX. MNEGH. I., Simon, No. 30, Duane 3, &c.; the last mentioned, that of Duane, from bearing the same moneyer's name, and an exact resemblance of Ethelred's coin, No. 29, of Simon, proves that Donald was contemporary with Ethelred; who the former was, it is not however, very easy to determine, but it is probable it was either Donald, king of Ireland, who reigned from 956, to 980, or Donald Claen, king of Leinster, who was defeated in 983, by Melachlin, king of Ireland.

The other coin, I shall particularly notice, as bearing a regular legend, is No. 15, of Mr. Duane's Plate, to which No. 64, of this work, bears a rude, but close resemblance, being apparently minted by the same king, the former bears the legend INIDFRD . REX . D . ; and the reverse, from its resemblance to the Pax type of the Norman Williams, shews it to have been struck about the latter part of the 11th century, but by what prince, it is impossible to conjecture, as no king, of such a name, is noticed in our annals.

These are the only Hiberno-Danish or ancient Irish coins I have met with, bearing intelligible legends; the types of a few of the others, however, are remarkable, some of them are evidently copied from those of the Anglo-Norman princes, but they are still more rude than those earlier struck, and present no intelligible legends; many of them from their extreme rudeness, have been placed at the head of the Irish series; but a comparison of their types, with those of the English series, will determine their right place.

No. 69 of this work, bears a rude head with a crozier, and seems copied from the coin of Henry, Bishop of Winchester, Ruding, Plate 1, No. 21; it is, therefore, probable it was an ecclesiastical coin. Others heretofore, considered as Irish, will on examination be found to belong to other countries; amongst these we may notice, No. 12, of Snelling's, "1st. Ad. Plate to Simon, and No. 4, of the Editors, Ad. Pl."

The discovery of the name *Indulf*, on a coin similar to the former, has enabled me to assign that coin, and others of the same type, to the early Scottish kings.

The latter coin, Editors Plate, No. 4, belongs to a class of coins, the date and place of mintage, of which must, I believe, be considered as uncertain; but a close examination, and comparison, of which with other coins, seem to lead to the conclusion, that they are St. Peter's Pennies.

It will be perceived that all the coins, I have assigned to particular princes, belong to the Danes, except that bearing the name of Domnald, and I must here observe, that I have seen no others that I could with much probability, assign to the native princes, except the Bracteate coins, hereafter noticed, and Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, of Simon's 1st. Plate, none of which have any appearance of being coined before the arrival of the Danes, for although the Beasts, on Nos. 16, and 17, would seem to assign them to a more early period, the reverse of No. 16, resembles that of No. 22, of Duane's, Plate, and that of No. 17, the Crux type, of Ethelred,

it is, however likely that many of the Irish princes, coined money, particularly in the 11th, 12th, and 13th. centuries, and to them the coins of Norman type, as well as the Bracteates, are the most likely to belong,* before however, proceeding to consider the latter, it will be right for me to take some notice of the coins, supposed to have been struck in Ireland, by Ethelred II. and Cnut.

COINS BEARING THE NAMES OF ETHELRED AND CNUT

Amongst the Irish coins, are generally classed those bearing the names of Ethelred and Cnut, and the place of mintage, Dublin.

Various conjectures have been offered as to how these coins came to be minted in Ireland, no evidence however appears of these kings having possessed any part of Ireland, or of their having received any tribute from it, a circumstance particularly improbable during the reign of Ethelred.

The supposition that part of the contributions levied by the Danes, might have been sent to Dublin, and there minted by moneyer's of Ethelred, is more probable but has still nothing more than conjecture to support it, whilst the probability of this supposition is greatly weakened, by the coins of Cnut bearing the name of Dublin, to which the same reasoning could not possibly be applied.

An examination however of the coins of Sihtric, particularly those which bear the letters CRV-† in the angles of the cross seems to supply a more plausible conjecture. On some of these coins, we find the moneyer's names, *Faeremin*, *Fenemn*, and *Fastol*, the only names which occur on the Dublin coins of Ethelred and Cnut, on others the legend REVDNE. MO. REDILO. which was probably intended to signify *Revdne*, moneyer of king Ethelred; on another, *Arthor Efrweec*, and on another *Sigeric mo Weced*; these last three coins appear to have been minted in Dublin, either by English moneyers, the two latter from York or Watchet, or closely copied from English coins.

The coin of Ifars III. before noticed, seems strongly to support the same conjecture, it being evidently a close copy of an English coin, of the Confessor.

* No. 63, copied from a coin in the Dean of St. Patrick's cabinet, I am inclined to consider an Hiberno-Danish coin; if so, the coins of a similar type in the 12th Plate of the king of Denmark's coins must follow the same appropriation; but I am by no means satisfied that this class are not coins of Denmark.

These coins it may be observed, are inferior in workmanship, and often in metal, to the English coins, and those with CRV+ even inferior to those of Sihtric of the same type, and the abbreviation of the end of the word *Anglorum*, on these coins, and that of *Diflineorum*, on those of Sihtric, are strong proofs whether we consider the moneyers to be English or Irish, that both were closely copied from the English coins.

BRACTEATE COINS.

Previous to the latter part of the year 1837, few Bracteate coins have been found in Ireland; indeed I was not aware of any except two in the cabinet of the Dean of St. Patrick's, which will be found in Plate 4, Nos. 74, 75, of this work.* In November, 1837, however, a very large hoard of them was dug up near Fermoy, the particulars of which discovery will be found at the end of this work. By far the greatest part of them are supposed by some to have been melted down, whilst others assert that most of them were dispersed and broken by the country people, who considered them as of little or no value. Those, however, which came into the hands of the Cork Collectors, include thirteen varieties of type, but no legend is to be found on any of them; they are, from their thinness, generally in a mutilated state, and when unbroken, do not weigh more than from seven to ten grains, they form Nos. 76 to 88 inclusive, of the Plates of this work.†

No. 74, presents a short double cross with Fleurs de lis, or heads of sceptres in the angles; the margin is surrounded with strokes instead of letters; and it seems copied from a coin of Stephen; which for the more perfect illustration of these Bracteate coins, I have with a few other reverses of English coins, given in the 8th Plate of this work, of which it forms No. 8.

* In the Plates of this work, No. 73, has been given as a Bracteate coin; but although at first sight it appears to be one; on an attentive examination, it will be found to have been minted on both sides, the rude head indeed which appears on both sides, has been produced by the same stroke; but the reverse, also presents a feint impression of another type.

† I am indebted to the Rev. Mr. Mochler, of Fermoy, for drawings of two others, which will appear in the Supplemental Plates to this work, and here I am most happy to have an opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to that gentleman, whose name was accidentally omitted in the Preface, for his kindness, in sending for my inspection, several rare Hiberno-Danish coins, which I have given in the 1st and 2d Plate of this work.

No. 75 presents a long single cross, with a small square in the centre, and large Fleurs de lis in the angles, and would seem to be copied from the ornamented type of Harold I. Plate 8, No. 1, or perhaps some later coin.

These two coins are in the cabinet of the Dean of St. Patrick's, the remaining thirteen were all found near Fermoy.

No. 76 exhibits a long single cross, having a trefoil or shamrock in each of two quarters, and a quatrefoil, perhaps intended for a rose in the other two; this type seems partly taken from the coin of Henry I, which I have given in Pl. 8, No. 7.

No. 77, bears in two quarters of a long single cross, a circle containing a cross with a pellet in each angle, in another quarter, four annulets as on the coin of Henry I., Pl. 8, No. 6, and in the 4th, an ornament which seems taken from the coin of Henry I., Pl. 8, No. 5.

No. 78, is only a variety of the preceding.

No. 79, bears a long double cross, with a cross fourchy in two quarters, and two crescents and a pellet in each of the others; the crosses are perhaps taken from the coins of Henry II., Pl. 8, No. 10.

No. 80, also bears a long double cross, with a cross fourchy in one quarter three annulets with tails in another; a Trefoil in the third, and kind of ornamented Trefoil in the 4th.

No. 81. This coin, the only one of those found at Fermoy, which exhibits strokes round the margin, resembles the Pax type of William II., Pl. 8, No. 3;—something like the letter C appears on it.

No. 82, bears a long double cross, with a kind of sceptre in two angles, an annulet in another, and something indistinct in the 4th; and seems partly copied from the coin of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, which I have given in Pl. 8, No. 9.

Nos. 83, 84, differ from the last, in having the cross single, and the sceptres or heads of sceptres in the four angles, having their heads inclined to the centre of the cross, and seem copied from the coins of Henry I., and Stephen, given in Pl. 8, Nos. 5 and 8.

No. 85, bears a short single cross, with four annulets in the angles, all within a tressure of four leaves, and seems copied from the coins of William II., and Henry I., Pl. 8, Nos. 2, 6.

No. 86—This coin bears a single cross and annulets, within a kind of ornamented square, and seems copied from the coin of Henry I., Pl. 8, No. 4.

No. 87—This coin, of which scarcely one half remains, exhibits only two quarters of a single cross, the one containing a heart, and the other a triangle ; which last ornament would seem taken from the coins of John, or perhaps his successors, Henry III., or Edward I.

No. 88—This piece of a coin seems not to have borne any cross, and I have met with nothing like it, except on coins of Offa, and Coenwulf.

A comparison of these types, with those of the English coins, to which I have drawn the attention of the reader, will lead us to conclude, that they have been in general copied from English coins, commencing with William I. or II., and ending with John, or perhaps Henry III., and to assign as the probable period of their mintage, the early part of the thirteenth century ; and as the Danes had then no power over, or intercourse with Ireland, it is not likely they were struck by that people, and still less by the English who had then a very different coinage of their own, and never appear to have struck Bracteate coins in their own country ; and we may therefore, conclude, that they are genuine and unquestionable specimens of the coins of the native Irish princes, and although a very poor description of coin, highly interesting, as forming a distinct and hitherto unknown class, in the annals of the coinage of Ireland.

The coins struck by the English in Ireland, are now to be considered ; and of these, the first which present themselves are those of John, struck before his accession to the throne.

These coins, of which halfpence and farthings only have been discovered, must have been struck between 1177, when John was first appointed Lord of Ireland, and 1189, or possibly 1199, as John continued Lord of Ireland during the reign of Richard I., and may have coined money as such during that reign, as well as that of his father.

The halfpence which bear a full face reverse, four annulets in the quarters of a short double cross, present the following Mints and Moneyers :—

RODBERT . ON DW.	TOMAS . ON DW, or DWE.
RODBERD . ON . DWE .	MARC . ON WATER .
RODBERD . ON . WE . *	MARCVS . ON . WA .
NORMAN . ON . DW . DWE . or DWELI.	ALEXAND . ON WA .
NICOL ON . DWE .	WHILELMVS . ON . WA .
ALEX . ON . DWE .	: : : : DE . WATER .
	ADAM . ON . DWE .

* Perhaps a blunder of the Moneyer.

The original weight of these halfpence, was eleven and a half grains. No specimens of the farthings of this coinage, were known until 1806, when several were discovered along with some of the halfpence just noticed, which circumstance, and that of their bearing the same names of moneyers, leave no doubt of their right appropriation, their weight agrees with that of the halfpence, but their type exhibits a considerable difference, as they bear on the obverse, a large lozenge, and on reverse a large cross, extending nearly to the edge, and bearing in the angles, the letters forming the moneyer's name, and 4 small pellets.

The moneyer's names found on them are—

TOMA.	ADAM.
NORM.	ALEX.
NICO.	MARC.

The four first of which were probably minted in Dublin, and the last at Waterford.

They weigh from five and the one fourth, to five and a half grains.

After the accession of John to the crown, not only the legend but the types of his Irish money were changed, his coins now bearing his head crowned, in a triangle, with the name and title IOHANNES REX outside. Reverse a similar triangle with the name of the moneyer and place of mintage outside, and within the triangle, on the pennies, a crescent and blazing star, with small stars in the angles; on the half-pence, a cross and crescent, with stars in the angles, and on the farthings a blazing star only.

The first notice we have of this prince's coinage in Ireland, occurs in his 11th year, (1210,) when John de Grey, Bishop of Norwich, Lord Justice of Ireland, caused pennies, half-pence, and farthings, to be struck of the same standard as the English, which gives twenty-two and a half grains to the penny.

The following mints and moneyers occur on these coins:

PENNIES.	HALFPENCE.	FARTHING.*
ROBERD. ON. DIVE.	ROBERD. ON. D or DI.	OBVERSE, IOHANNES.
ALEXANDER. ON. DIVE.	ROBERD. ON. DIVE.	REVERSE, RODBERD.
WILLEM. ON. DIVE.	WILLEM. ON. DI. or D.	
WILELM. P. ON. DIVE.	WILLEM. ON. L.	OBVERSE, IO
IOHAN. ON. DIVELI.	WILLEM. ON. LIME.	REVERSE, WIL . . M.
WILLEM. ON. LIME.	WACE. ON. LI.	
WACE. ON. LIME.		
WILLEM. ON. WAT.		

* The farthing published by Simon, plate 2, No. 46, is totally different and probably blundered.

The triangle on these coins, and those of Henry III. and the three first Edwards, has been the subject of much conjecture, several of our earliest writers have taken it for a Harp, but this interpretation is now generally rejected, although Numismatists have not agreed in adopting any other supposition in its place.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for March 1828, I hazarded a conjecture that it might have been borrowed from the canopy of the conqueror's coins the triangle being considered as the top of the canopy, and that on the coins of the Edwards, the triangle was reversed by the moneyer's not regarding the original intent of it.

In the same Magazine for August 1836, however, I perceive an article on the same subject, by another writer, and as I have little doubt but his interpretation is the true one, I retract my own, happy at the discovery of evidence, which has thrown so much light on the subject.

The very able and ingenious writer of this article, supposes it to be an emblem of the Trinity, and has adduced the evidence of the ancient Arms of the Trinity Priory, Ipswich, published in Hone's Mysteries, page 86, and also that of the Masonic emblems, this conjecture applies equally to the coins of John, Henry III., and the three first Edwards, and I believe it will be admitted to be the true one, or at least by far the most plausible that has been yet advanced.

A small coin bearing on one side a short double cross, and the word CRVX, and on the other, a short single one and the word PATRICII, and weighing six grains, was found a few years since at Arklow, County Wicklow, together with two Triangle Farthings of John ; it is in the cabinet of the Dean of St. Patrick's, and is engraved in Plate 4, No. 94, of this work.

From the obverse of this coin resembling the reverse of the round face Half-penny of John, the Dean considers it to have been minted by that prince, and with this opinion I perfectly agree.

HENRY III.

Simon* says that this prince struck money in Ireland in 1217, but as Ruding has justly observed, no authority is referred to, neither can any such

* page 12.

be found, nor do any of his coins, hitherto discovered, bear the appearance of having been struck before his thirty second year, when the long cross was first used on English money.

The coins of this prince struck in Ireland are exactly similar, as to their obverse, to those struck during the last reign, but the reverse bears a long double cross with pellets exactly the same as his second English coinage.

The legend on the obverse is HENRICVS REX . III . except on one very rude penny in the collection of the late Mr. Leybourn, found at Bantry, which reads HENRIC . REX . D . the reverse bears the name of the moneyer and place of mintage.

The pennies exhibit the following varieties, but no mint except that of Dublin has been hitherto found.

DAVI . ON . DIVELI .

———— DOVELI .

———— DEVELI .

———— DAIVELI .

DAVID . ON . DILI .

RICARD . ON . DIVE .

———— DIVELI .

———— DIVEL .

HOV . ON . DLNE .

The last named occurs on the late Mr. Leybourn's very curious coin which I have given in plate 4. No. 96, of this work.

The half-penny of this king, given in Simon, is exactly similar to the penny, reverse RICARD . ON . DIVE, but must be extremely rare, as I have never seen one, nor am I aware of any collection in which it is to be found. The pennies were rather scarce, until the discovery of the Bantry hoard, which contained at least one hundred of them

The weight of the best preserved of these coins is from 22 to $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

A rudely executed coin found a few years since in Ireland, and which was probably minted there about the latter part of the reign of Henry III. or more probably the early part of that of Edward I. is given in the 4th plate of this work, No. 95.

The obverse seems a rude copy of John's penny. The reverse, as to type, is copied from one of Henry III. whilst the letters OPP. would seem to mark the period of its mintage, about the time of Edward I. in whose reign the name of the town, was substituted for that of the moneyer; it was probably the work of some forger of that period, but may possibly have been struck by some of the petty princes of Ireland.

EDWARD I.

The first account we have of a coinage of Irish Money in this prince's reign, relates to a new kind of money, ordered to be struck there under the government of Stephen de Fulborn, Bishop of Waterford, Lord deputy, in 1279.

* Ware must however have been mistaken in supposing that groats formed a part of that mintage, as no such coins were then struck even in England. To this coinage I am inclined to refer a very curious penny, found at Youghal in 1830, together with a very large hoard of English and Irish coins of Edward I.† and now in the cabinet of the Dean of St. Patrick's, who has two others nearly similar. It exactly resembles the English penny of this reign, but is of ruder work, and bears the king's head without the triangle, and the legend EDW . R . ANGL . DNS . HIB . reverse the usual cross and pellets, CIVITAS . DVBLIN . The two others of similar type have DVBLINIE 1300. In this year the base money called Crockards and Pollards, were decreed by the king's proclamation, and about the same time‡ four new furnaces were erected in the Dublin mint.

That a large quantity of money must have been struck in Ireland by Edward I. and III. is evident from the proclamations and orders issued by the king and council, particularly in 1279, 1300, and 1304, during the reign of Edward I. and 1336, and 1339, in that of Edward III.

No mode however of distinguishing these coins has been hitherto approved of, the criterion adopted by Simon, that of the one, two, or three dots under the head, has been justly rejected, as coins have been found with four and also with no dots.

The only other points of difference which these coins present, are their weights, and the form of the letter N and an attentive examination of the weights of a great number of them having satisfied me that those with the English N, are almost always two or three grains lighter than those with the Roman N I am rather inclined to assign the former to Edward III. and the latter to Edward I. or II. the dots being perhaps mint marks to distinguish the coins struck by each moneyer, who was of course accountable for their just weight.

It may be proper here to notice the large hoard of coins dug up near Youghal in 1830, a description of which furnished by a learned friend, was published in the Gentleman's Magazine for November, 1835.

* Simon, page 14. † An account of this discovery will be found at the end of this work, &c. a still fuller one in the Gentleman's Magazine for November, 1835. page 471. ‡ Simon, page 15.

This hoard which contained a large quantity of probably several hundreds of the coins I am now noticing, may be thought by many to furnish argument against the position, I have just laid down, for amongst the immense number of the English pennies of the Edwards, contained in it, probably amounting to seven hundred, I believe it did not contain a single coin given by numismatists to Edward III., whilst it contained several of the Irish pennies bearing the English n, although the number of those with the Roman N was far greater; the hoard, however, contained a great number of the English pennies, of different mints, bearing the word EDWARD at full length which although now generally given to Edward II., I am rather more inclined to consider, as the first coinage of Edward III.; and if this appropriation should be admitted, we may also suppose the hoard to contain several *Irish* coins of Edward III.

At all events it contained *every variety* of the Irish coins of Edward I., II., and III., hitherto discovered, together with several not before known, and unless the coins of Edward III., are totally undistinguishable from those of Edward I. and II. I know of no other criterion, but that I have mentioned.

The following are the varieties of Mints on these coins :—

PENNIES.	HALFPENNIES.
—	CIVITAS.DVBLINIE.
CIVITAS.DVBLIN.*	— CORCACIE.
— DVBLINIE.	— WATERFOR.
— CORCACIE.	— VATERFOR.
— WATERFOR.	—
— VATERFOR.	FARTHING.
	CIVITAS.DVBLIN.
	— DVBLINIE.
	— VATERFOR.

EDWARD II.

Rejecting the criterion of the dots under the head, no coins occur which can with any degree of probability be assigned to this prince, nor have I been able to find any record relating to an Irish coinage in this reign; it is, however, very probable some of the coins we have, may have been struck in it.

* Without the triangle; the other two pennies of this type in the Dean of St. Patrick's cabinet, read DVBLINIE.

EDWARD III.

1336.—In the 9th year of this prince, a proclamation was issued for the coinage of pennies, halfpence, and farthings in Ireland.*

These pennies, were it appears, to weigh only twenty one grains ; if so the weight of the penny was lowered in Ireland eight years before it was in England.

1339.—In this year, a writ directed “*Rex custodi Hiberniæ*,” was issued against the Black money, called Turneys, but allowing it to pass current until other money should be provided for Ireland.†

In the same year, it was ordered that puncheons for pennies, halfpence and farthings, (twenty four altogether,) should be transmitted to Ireland.‡

From these writs and proclamations, we may I think conclude that money was coined in Ireland in this reign ; but we have no mode of distinguishing it, except that I have before alluded to.

The coin given by Simon, Pl. 2, No. 55, and which he seems to think either a half groat or three halfpenny piece of Edward III., I should rather consider as a trial piece.

RICHARD II.

No Irish coins of this prince have been discovered. The Act 15, Edward IV., which Simon seems to think referred to a coinage in Ireland in this reign, does not as Ruding§ justly observes, afford any foundation for this opinion.

HENRY IV.

The non-existence of either Irish coins of this reign, or any record relative to them, renders it very questionable, whether any such were ever struck.

HENRY V.

The same observation will in my opinion, apply to the coins of this prince, as however, Simon and several other distinguished numismatists have assigned

* Simon, p. 16, Ware, p. 210.—† Simon, App., No. 1, p. 77.—‡ Simon, App. p. 78.—§ Vol. 2. p. 253.

Irish coins to this reign; it will be necessary for me to state at some length the reasons which have induced me to give them a different appropriation.

It must in the first place be observed, that no records have hitherto been discovered, which direct, or even refer to, an Irish coinage from the reign of Edward III., until the 38th, Henry VI, 1459—60.

In this year, at a Parliament held at Drogheda, a coinage was ordered to be made for Ireland.

This record* states, "That a proper coyne seperate from the coyne of England, was with more convenience agreed to be had in Ireland under two forms; the one of the weight of half quarter of an ounce Troy weight, on which shall be imprinted on one side a crown, called an Irlandes d'Argent, to pass for the value of one penny sterling; the other of VII. ob. of Troy weight, having imprinted on one part of it a crown, and on the other part a cross called a Patrick, of which eight shall pass for one denier. That a gross be made of the weight of three deniers sterling, and to pass for four deniers sterling, which shall have imprinted on it, on one side a crown, and on the other side a cross like the coins of Calais, bearing about the cross in writing the name of the place, where the coin is made, &c."

This act would seem to imply that a seperate coinage for Ireland, of a type and standard different from that of England, was then for the first time adapted; if so the coins assigned to Henry V., viz, Nos. 56, 7, 8, 9, 60 of Simon, could not have been struck before that period, as they differ in type and still more in weight from any English coins *hitherto* struck, as their weight does not much exceed twenty eight grains, whereas the English groat of Henry V. weighed sixty, a disparity which appears difficult to be reconciled.

At the adjournment of this Parliament, also, we find an enactment highly important for us to notice; it recites, "As there is great variance in the receipt of the Gross, Demi Gross, and Demi Gross having the second circle clear and not clipped, and if any writing appears above the said circle in two quarters, that the Gross shall pass for five pence, and the Demi Gross for two pence halfpenny, and that all Deniers that pass in England, shall pass here for one penny farthing."

* Simon, App. No. 5, p. 79.

It is nearly certain that these coins must have been of the English standard, then sixty grains to the groat, otherwise they would not have been ordered to pass at the rate of a penny more than the new groat of forty-five grains, and could not possibly have meant or included the groats given by Simon, to Henry V., and if such groats or those with the three crowns, had then been in existence, it would be rather strange if they were not noticed, their standard being so very different.

Let us now consider the coins themselves, and compare them with the English coins of the Henries.

The first peculiarity which presents itself, is the want of the Double Tressure round the king's head, this ornament we find on all the English groats until the side faced ones of Henry VII., and also on every Irish groat bearing the king's head, the appropriation of which is unquestioned until Henry VIII., from which it would appear probable, that these coins could not have been minted much before the last mentioned reign.

The last peculiarity to be noticed is the cross Fourchy on the reverse, this kind of cross does not I believe occur in the English series except as a mint mark, until Henry VII., nor in the Irish does it I believe occur on the appropriated coins of Henry VI., nor on the coins of Edward IV., nor on the Groats of Richard III. struck at Drogheda; but is found on the coins of Henry VII. with the arched crown, and on those of Henry VIII. The Cross Fourchy is therefore evidence, that these coins were probably struck by Henry VII.; for had they been the light coins of Henry VI. struck after his restoration, it is probable it would have been continued on the coins of Edward IV. and Richard III.

The next point for consideration is the king's title; which on these coins, and also on the coins of Henry VII. with arched crown, is REX. AGLIE or REX. AGL. This title, used instead of *Dominus Hybernie*, occurs on one or two of Edward the fourth's Irish coins, but on most of them the latter title is used; but the spelling of the word AGLI more particularly demands our attention.

This mode of spelling in the English series, *first occurs* on the coins of Henry VII. where it is frequently found; and still more on those of his successors, Henry VIII. and Edward VI.; whilst in the Irish series, although used on a few of the coins of Edward IV., it does not become of common occurrence until the coins of Henry VII. and VIII.

The title, therefore, and still more the peculiar mode of spelling, it renders it highly probable, that the coins of the Henries, on which it occurs, were not older than the reign of Henry VII.; and still more likely that they were not struck before the restoration of Henry VI.

The last point I shall notice respecting these coins, is their weight, which will I think, furnish us with evidence not less important than the preceding. The weight of these coins is generally from 26 to 28 grains, which is nearly the same as that of the coins of Henry VII. with arched crown, whilst the weight of Henry Sixth's Groats, Nos. 61, 71, Simon, is from 37 to 42; and as the Irish Parliamentary rolls, in Simon's Appendix, Nos. 8, 9, 10, relative to the coinage of Edward IV. before the restoration of Henry VI., fix the standard of the groat at 48 and 43 grains, it is not likely that any groats before those reigns, weighed so little as 30 grains; and equally improbable that Henry VI. at his restoration in 1470, should have at once lowered the standard from 43 to 30 grains.

Taking, therefore, into consideration, the act of 38, Henry VI. together with the peculiarities presented by the coins themselves, *viz.* : the want of the Double Tressure, the Cross Fourchy, the King's title, and the weights—we must I think, come to the conclusion, that these coins were minted by Henry VII.; each of these points of evidence appear strong, but taken together they are far stronger, whilst in support of the opinion that they belong to Henry V. or VI., there is no evidence whatever, except that they are of ruder work than the coins of Edward IV. and the appropriated ones of Henry VI.; an argument which is not entitled to much weight, when we consider the rudeness of the money coined in Ireland by most of the princes subsequent to Edward IV., and particularly that of Henry VII., with arched crown; whilst the Irish coins of Edward I, II, and III, and those of 38, Henry VI., are of good work, and equal to the English.

Having thus given to the coins an appropriation very different from that of Simon, or indeed I will admit any other writer who has noticed them, I think it fair to lay before my readers, the opinions of a learned friend on whose judgement in matters relating to the English and Irish coinage I have the greatest reliance, it is communicated in the following letter :—

“ My personal and intimate acquaintance with some of the most able of the English engravers of coins and medals, and having collected medals more than coins, has perhaps led me to pay particular attention to *workmanship*,

from my practical acquaintance with the engraving of Dies—and comparing those groats assigned by Simon to Henry V., with the undoubted coinages of Edward IV., and Henry VII. I should say that the design and workmanship of the former is so very poor, imperfect, and barbarous; that coming from the *same* mint of Dublin, I cannot conceive them subsequent to Edward IV., and still less suppose them contemporaneous with those of the arched crown of Henry VII. To me they are evidently the *first* Groats in the Irish series, the workmanship of very rude ignorant artists, who had very imperfect command of the graver, could design little, and execute less. The busts are given in masses, rather than in detail, and have more the appearance of being punched in with a hammer, than engraved with the hand. The letters are thin and uncertain, and the legends erroneous; rendering it probable, that the engraver himself could not spell. I have three before me; on two the word Dublin is given DBVNLI, and on the other DVBLVT., the B. more resembling R, and the L turned upside down.* The crown is quite level. That of Henry VI. and Edward IV., rises in the centre, with the fleur de lis flourished. The head is encircled by a mere line, and not a dotted circle, and the general relief of the coin is much flatter, more like a dump; contrast all this poverty and these imperfections, with the variety of designs, and the comparative elegance, freedom, and strength of engraving of the *Dublin* coins of Edward IV. and Henry VII., and I cannot but repeat, that their appearance and fabric appear to me, to exclude them altogether, from the coinage of Henry VII.

“This is what may be termed the internal evidence furnished by the coin itself, and to me completely decides the question. The array of Acts of Parliament, weights of coins, &c. would be of great importance, if they applied to a country, which like England had a settled government, and a regular series of coins; but looking to the unsettled state of Ireland, governed by soldiers, generally at war with the native princes, and usually in want of money I am no ways astonished to find the Groat of Henry V., which should weigh sixty grains, being issued at twenty eight; nor at the barbarity of the workmanship, when we remember that it was probably the first coinage, that for at least a century has issued from the mint of Dublin.

“The coins of Edward, with the head in a triangle, are from their similarity of type and workmanship, probably those of Edward I. I am satisfied none

* One in your Cabinet for Civitas Dublinie reads,—Lei.—Ide.—Rus.—Dei.

of them are later than Edward II. I need not point out to you, the difference in the busts of Edward III., which enables you immediately to decide between his coins and those of his father and grandfather; and to which there is not any approach in the triangle, Edwards. From the death of Edward II., to the accession of Henry V., there is nearly a hundred years, and after such a lapse of time, the attempt at a coinage may be expected to be very wretched, and so it is. Supposing as is natural, that the Irish engraver would make the current English Groat his copy, as near as his want of ability would allow him the copy such as we see it, is more Edward Third's and Richard the Second's, than Edward the Fourth's,—in the former a larger space was left unoccupied by the bust than on the latter; and where the artist could scarcely attempt the plain circle surrounding the head, it is no wonder that he abandoned the tressure.

“In the late discovery of the Pennies of Henry III., at Bantry, in which, out of 702, only 83 were Irish, we have proof, that when the Dublin mint was in activity, the great proportion of the circulation was English Money; when, therefore, the Mint revived from her slumbers—we can scarcely term her a Phenix from her ashes, seeing the degeneracy of the young bird to its parent—the new coinage would naturally be an imitation of that in use; and we find the Groats of Edward III. very abundant in Ireland.

“You consider that the enactment of the Parliament at Drogheda, 38th, Henry VI., proves, that the coinage then ordered was the *first* from the time of the Edwards,—I think an opposite inference may be drawn; the coins assigned by Simon to Henry V. being on the model of the English in type, and the inscription giving only the title of the Sovereign, as king of England, might probably occasion this regulation of the Parliament in Ireland, to have a coinage decidedly Irish; and we find that the subsequent coins, I believe always give the “*Dominus Hyber*” and frequently to the exclusion of the “*Rex Angl.*”

“I have thus, as you desired, given the views of an unlearned practical person,—you will think I am too much biassed by outward appearances; whilst I deem you too much influenced by your deep book learning.

“I have since remarked, in General Ainslie's work on Anglo-Gallic coins, that the Aquitain Pennies of our Edward I. read, “*Rex Agl.*” and on those of the Black Prince we have “*Reg Agl.*” “*Aglie and Agie.*” Pl. 5, pages 92, 93.—Simon, Pl. 4, No. 80, gives a Dublin groat of Edward IV., inscribed, “*Rex Agli Fr.*” These authorities shew, that “*Rex Agl.*” may have been also used in Ireland before the reign of Henry VII.

“Another circumstance to be considered is, that on the undoubted Irish Groats of Henry VII., with the arched crown; the inscriptions on all that I have seen, are “Henric Dei Gra Rex Angl. F.” and, with the exception of the curious Groat in your collection, a plain broad flat cross on the reverse. On the early English groats of Henry VII., the inscription runs “Rex Anglie Z. Fr.” The abbreviated “Rex Agl.” is used on the latter full faced, and afterwards on the side faced groats,

“The disputed groats having the flat arched crown, if they were coined by Henry VII., it must have been early in his reign, and the abbreviated “Rex Agl.” and Cross Fourchy used; and then, on this hypothesis at a later period of the reign, we have the arched crown with the plain cross, and “Rex. Angl. Fr.” substituted, which I think improbable.

“I do not mean to say that groats of Henry VII., were not coined with the flat arched crown at the commencement of his reign, I consider the curious groat in your collection without a tressure, to be an early groat of Henry VII. The inscription is “Henricus Di. Gracia Rex. An.” and the work extremely resembles that of those with the arched crown; the hair of the side-locks, like those, touches the cheeks, instead of flowing off from them; as on the disputed coins, the letters are firm and strongly made out, and it is the work of another period. R. S.”

HENRY VI.

Except two Parliamentary Rolls of 25 and 35, Henry VI.,* principally relating to O'Reyley's money, we have no document respecting the coinage of this reign, until his 38th year, the year before the accession of Edward IV.

This Statute, which I have before noticed; and which is the first we have of an Irish coinage since Edward III., orders a groat of 45 grains to be struck; also two other coins of base metal, viz.: an Irlandes D'Argent to pass for a penny, and a Patrick to pass for the one eighth of a penny.

No specimen of the former has I believe been yet found, and probably they were never struck; but the (latter three of which were found at Trim,) has been published by the Rev. Mr. Butler, and to his kindness I am indebted for the engraving of it, and for liberty to introduce it into the plates of this work.† The groat, Simon, Nos. 61, and 71, is not uncommon.

* Simon, Appendix, Nos. 2, 3.—† Pl. 5, No. 102. I am much indebted to Dr. Smith for the suggestion in which it really occurs with him, that these Patricks should more properly be assigned to Edward IV., as their weight agrees with those struck by that Prince.

At an adjournment of the same Parliament, the Irlande's D'Argent was ordered to be void, and a penny of similar type and proportional weight, as the new gross to be struck.

This coin which is rather scarcer than the groat, appears in Pl. 5, No. 103, of this work, and two other varieties in Snelling's 1st. Ad. Plate to Simon, No. 16, and Editors Pl. No. 15.

In Rev. Mr. Martin's cabinet is a penny, possibly of Henry V., but more probably of Henry VI.; which from its weight, would seem to belong to a coinage preceding that of his 38th year: it bears the king's head, crowned with a star on the right near the neck, and the legend HENRICVS DMS HIBERNIE with an annulet, rev. Cross and Pellets CIVITAS DVBLINIE weight twelve and a quarter grains.

This coin seems to be of the English type and standard, and although we have no record of any such coinage, it affords an additional reason for assigning coins of a totally different standard, to a subsequent period.

It is also possible this penny may have been struck by Henry VI., after after his restoration in 1470, as it is only a quarter grain heavier, than the the standard of his English groats of that period. It is not probable that any other coins than those already noticed, were struck in Ireland by Henry VI; until his restoration in 1470, in the first place the coinage I have just noticed of his 38th year, took place the year before the accession of Edward IV., in the next, the coins of Edward IV. of his first, third and seventh years differ from the English in type, and it was not until his 10th year, that the English type of the king's head, in a double Tressure, Reverse, the Cross and Pellets, seems to have been introduced on his coins, to which we may add that the coins of English type, which I am inclined to assign to this king, agree with the exception of Mr. Martin's penny, in their weight, which is generally from thirty to thirty-four grains, with the coins of Edward IV., struck after his restoration.

To the last coinage of Henry VI., that after his restoration in 1470, may I think be assigned, No. 104 of this work, and No. 70 of Simon, both struck at Dublin; and No. 105 of this work, struck at Waterford: the last is extremely rare, perhaps unique; nor are those of the Dublin mint of common occurrence, No. 69 of Simon, although bearing the flat crown, I am strongly inclined, from its great resemblance as to type and legend to the groats of Henry VII. with arched crown, to assign to the latter prince.

It now remains that I should notice the coins of Henry, bearing the Arms of England, Rev. three crowns; and which Simon and several other eminent Numismatists have assigned to Henry VI.

The first record we find relative to coins of this type, is that given by Ware, p. 215, and noticed by Simon, p. 29, from which it would appear probable, that 1478 was the year when these coins were first struck by *Edward IV.*; and as it is highly probable that the *n* on those of Henry, was introduced to distinguish them from those of Edward—on which neither the kings name or initial occurs—it will follow that these coins must belong to Henry VII.; and it may be observed, that the coins of Richard III., of similar type, together with the weight of the coins themselves, will further support this appropriation.

EDWARD IV.

The first record we have of a coinage in this Prince's reign, occurs in his 1st year.* It was then enacted that a Maile and Quadrant of Silver, of the same legend and type as the new Denier, to be made in the Castle of Dublin.

None of these Halfpence and Farthings have been as yet discovered.

In the next year a coin of copper, mixed with Silver, was ordered to be struck, with a cross on one side and a crown on the other, four to go to a Penny;† but no specimen of this coinage is now known to exist.

In the 3rd Edward IV.‡ an act was passed, confirming letters patent, dated August 6th, in the 1st of the king's reign, granted to Germyn Lynch, empowering him to coin money in Dublin, Trim and Galway, of the same stamp and impression as those struck under the 38th of Henry VI, at the rate of ten groats to the ounce, which would give forty-eight grains to the groat. The coins authorised by these letters patent, were the same as those struck under 38th Henry VI.; viz. groats and pennies, and the Brass Pieces called Patricks, eight of which went to one penny, together with half-groats, of the same type and standard as the groat: and a new Brass coin, four of which go to one penny, bearing on one side a Bishops head and the word *Patrick*; and on the other a cross, with the word *Salvator*. Of the latter no specimen was known to exist, until one was lately discovered in Trim, and published by the Rev. Mr. Butler; with whose permission I have introduced it into the plates of this work, No. 108.

* Simon, App. P. 80, No. 6.—† Simon, App. P. 80, No. 7.—‡ Simon, App. P. 80, No. 8.

The act after reciting these letters patent, authorises the said Germyn Lynch, to strike the above mentioned coins, not only in the Castle of Dublin, and Trim, but also in the cities of Waterford and Limerick: the coins to bear on the side of the cross, the words "*Posui Deum Adiutorem Meum*," and on the side of the crown, "*Edwardus Dei Gratia Dominus Hibernie*."

Chap. 57 recites, that according to 38 Henry VI., the cross Denier, Demi-Denier and Quadrant, should be struck within the Castles of Dublin, and Trim: and enacts, that as the people of Waterford are inconvenienced for want of small coins, the above-mentioned small coins should be struck also at Waterford.

This last enactment must relate to the Halfpence and Farthings, as the other coins were allowed to be struck in Waterford by the former part of the act: and it may also be observed, that the Demi-Denier and Quadrant were not authorised by the 38th Henry VI., but by 1st Edward IV.—but according to the type and standard directed by 38 Henry VI.

Before we proceed to consider the other coins of Edward IV., it may not be amiss to recapitulate those of his three first years, as they were in a great measure according to the type and standard of the coinage of 38 Henry VI.: and the acts authorising them are more intelligible and complete than those of the remainder of his reign.¹

It appears by these acts, that groats, half-groats and Pennies, of the same stamp and standard as the coinage of 38 Henry VI., were in pursuance of the letters patent, granted in his first year, to be struck in Dublin, Trim, and Galway; and Halfpence and Farthings of the same stamp and standard in Dublin.

That groats, half-groats and pennys, at the rate of 10 groats to the ounce, and bearing the legend authorised by the act of his 3rd year, were to be struck in Dublin, Trim, Waterford, and Limerick; and halfpence and farthings according to the type and standard, of 38, Henry VI., were to be struck at Waterford, and also the brass pieces of eight and four to penny.

Of these coins the groats of his first year, may I think be distinguished from those of Henry VI. of the same type and legend, by roses round the tressure which incloses the crown; and of these there are two varieties, one having the roses of a large, and the other of a small size.

We have only the Dublin groats, none of Trim or Galway having been discovered, and I think it likely, that as Galway was only noticed in the

letters patent, and not in the act itself, that a coinage in this town did not take place.

The pennies of this coinage, which only occur of Dublin, do not appear to present any mode of distinguishing them from those of Henry VI., which bear the same type and legend.

No half groats, halfpence, or farthings of this coinage, have been discovered.

The groats of his 3rd year bear a crown in a double tressure, and the legend "*Edwardus. di. gra. dns. Hybernie.*" Reverse a large cross, and the legend "*Posui Deum Adiutorem Meum,*" and in an inner circle the name of the town; of these we have the groats struck at Dublin and Waterford, both very rare, particularly the latter; but none of Trim or Limerick.

The only penny of this coinage, I have met with, is of the same type as those of Henry VI.; and bears on the cross side "*Civitas W.*:" the rest of the legend being broken off.*

I have not met with any half groats, halfpence, or farthings of this coinage.

The brass coin with the head of St. Patrick, has been already noticed.

We now proceed to notice the coins of Edward IV., struck after his 3rd year; which, although far more numerous than those already noticed, present much more difficulties in their arrangement; proceeding probably, from the loss of several records relative to these coins, and also from a variance between some of the records which remain, and the coins which appear to have been struck in pursuance of them.

The first act we have after those already noticed, is that of 7 Edward IV.; which orders a coinage, bearing on one side a crown, and on the other a sun with a rose: no coins however of this type are now known to exist; whilst we have specimens of two coinages without the records which ordered them: viz. those given by Snelling, 1st Ad. Pl. Nos. 18 19, and Nos. 20, 21, 22, of the same plate.

The act 7 Edward IV.† however, refers to another act relative to the coinage; viz; 5 Edward IV.; and it is therefore probable, that this act, which Simon says cannot be found, related to one of these coinages.

It is also not unlikely, that the other of these coinages may in reality have been struck in pursuance of 7th. Edward IV., with which the reverses of

* In the Cabinet of the Dean of St. Patrick, there is a Dublin penny of this coin, it differs from the Waterford penny, having the king's name and titles. † Simon, App. No. IX.

both exactly correspond, as the obverse may have been changed by a subsequent proclamation; we shall then have the coinages of both the fifth and seventh, Edward IV., and as Nos. 20, 21, 22, seem to have been struck subsequent to Nos. 18, 19, we may suppose the former to be the coinage of the seventh, and the latter, that of the fifth year of that prince.

No. 19, (a groat) bears within a double tressure, a cross within a rose, EDWARD . DEI . GRA . DNS . HY . Reverse, a Rose in the centre of a sun, POSVI, &c. ; and in the interior circle, CIVITAS . DVBLINIE .

No. 18, seems to have been the penny, the obverse differs from that of the groat in not having the tressure, and the reverse in having only the interior legend; they are both so extremely rare, that I have never met with either.

Nos. 20, 21, 22, which it is material to observe, perfectly agree in weight with the coinage, ordered by 7th. Edward IV., bear on the obverse, the king's head, which on the groat and half great, is within a double tressure, and on the penny without it, the legend on the groat is EDWARDVS . DEI . GRA . DNS . HYBERN . On the half groat, EDWAR . DI . GR . DNS . HYB., and on the penny, EDWAR . D . G . D . HYBER .

The reverses of these coins bear a rose in the centre of a sun, and CIVITAS DVBLINIE . or DVBLIN .

There is a piece of coin, (Snelling. 1st Additiional Pl. No. 25,) which wants the double tressure, and reads EDWAR . R . ANGL . DN :::: Reverse, a large sun, CIVITAS . DVBLINI . As it weighs only fourteen grains, it may have been a pattern for a penny of this coinage.

The coinage ordered by 7th. Edward IV., was directed to be made at Dublin, Trim, Limerick, Drogheda, Galway and Carlingford; but the coins just noticed, present only specimens of the Dublin mint, and even these particularly the groat and penny are very rare.

The coins of this prince already noticed, namely those struck before his tenth year, all differ in type from his English coins; we now proceed to the consideration of his subsequent coinages, all of which with the exception of that bearing three crowns, are exactly similar in type to his English coins, whilst in standard they are, with the exception of that of his tenth year, lighter by at least one-fourth.

10th Edward IV., 1470,* a coinage was ordered to be made, bearing on the obverse the king's head, and the legend EDWARDVS . DEI . GRATIA .

* Simon, App. No. 10.

REX . ANGLIE, and the legend DOMINVS HIBERNIE. ; and the reverse to be like the Calais groats, five sorts of silver coins to be struck : viz ; groats, half groats, pennies, half pennies, and farthings ; eleven groats to go to the ounce ; that is about forty-four grains to the groat : the coins to be struck at Dublin, Trim, and Drogheda.

11th. Edward IV., 1472.* The English groats, half groats, and pennies of Edward III., Richard II., and Henry IV., V., VI.; ordered to pass in Ireland at five pence the half groat, and the smaller coins in proportion.

By this act it appears, that a great part of the coinage of 10th Edward IV., was neither of full weight nor of fine alloy : indeed, although the Irish groats should weigh nearly forty-four grains, we seldom meet with any weighing more than thirty-five.

12th. Edward IV., 1472.† This act recites, that there are divers coiners in Cork, Youghal, Kingsale, and Kilmallock ; one of them, John Fannin, shewing letters patent not of record : the rest making false coins without any authority, and orders them to be attainted ; and all letters patent shewn by them to be void.

13th. Edward IV., 1473.‡ Enacted that the groat, half groat, penny, halfpenny, and farthing, be struck for the time to come, within the castle of Dublin only, and in no other place in Ireland ; and that fourteen groats should go to the ounce, which gives about thirty-four grains to the groat.

15th. Edward IV., 1475.¶ This act raises the English groat of the former reigns to six pence in Ireland, the other coins in proportion ; and the English groat of the present king to five pence &c. : and orders that all mints in Ireland shall cease, except those of Dublin, Drogheda, and Waterford.

16th. Edward IV., 1476.§ The silver coin lately made in Cork, Youghal, Limerick, and other places in Munster, except Waterford, being neither lawful, or of lawful weight, is condemned, and ordered not to be taken in payment.

The remainder of this act directs, the rate at which gold coins are to pass.

18th. Edward IV., 1478.¶—By this act, the liberties of Meath were restored, and power given to Lord Grey, the Seneschal, to strike all manner of silver coins within the castle of Trim, according to such fineness and alloy, as in the statute for that purpose is provided.

* Simon, App. No. 11.—† Simon, App. No. 12.—‡ Simon, App. No. 13.—¶ Simon, App. No. 14.

§ Simon, App. No. 15.—¶ Simon, App. No. 16.

The act here referred to, cannot be found, but is probably the one mentioned in Ware,* authorising a coinage, bearing on one side three crowns in Pale, on a cross Pommete, and the legend, DOMINVS . HYBERNIE; reverse on a similar cross, the arms of England, and the legend REX . ANGLIE . Z . FRANCIE .

This coinage is mentioned to have taken place in 1478; and if it should be admitted, that those of Henry were marked H ., to distinguish them from those of Edward, most of which do not bear his name; it will follow that the former were struck after 1478, and consequently by Henry VII.

19th. Edward IV., 1479—This is the last act we have of this king, relative to the coinage, it empowers Germyn to strike coins at 4s. 6d. per ounce, and as Simon observes, may probably be the act under which the coinage of the three crowns was struck.

Having thus recited the different records extant, from the tenth year of Edward IV, to the conclusion of his reign, let us now proceed to notice such of the coins struck under the direction of these acts, as are now known to exist.

All these coins with the exception of those bearing the three crowns, being of the English type, it will be nearly impossible to ascertain now under what act each specimen was struck, particularly as very few agree with the weights ordered by the acts, we can therefore, only class them as belonging to the different towns where they were struck.

Those of Dublin present different varieties; the groats on the obverse all bear the legend EDWARDVS . DEI . GRA . DNS . HYBER or HYBERNIE ., except one, No. 80 of Simon; which, instead of the last two words, bears REX . AGL + FRA . The reverses, which all bear the legend POSVI . &c., and the name of the town, exhibit three varieties. The first, Nos. 73, 85, Simon, bears three pellets in each quarter of the cross. The second, No. 79, Simon, three pellets in two quarters of the cross; and two pellets and a star in the others. The third variety, Nos. 80, 81, Simon, and Ruding, second Suppl., Pl. 16, No. 15, bears a large rose in the centre of the cross, without any pellets, and is highly ornamented.

Besides these points of difference, we have others of minor importance; some having roses, suns, annulets, &c., at the sides of the head, and some the letter G on the breast, probably the initial of Germyn Lynch.

The mint-marks on these Dublin groats are, a plain cross, a sun, a rose, and a crown: of these the first is common; the others rather rare.

* P. 215.

The Dublin half groat, Simon, No. 89, presents the same type as the groats; and the legend EDWARD . DI . GRA . DNS . HYBER ., reverse, POSVI . &c., CIVITAS . DVBLINIE or DVBLIN ., *M. M.*, a sun and a cross; it is much rarer than the groat.

The Dublin pennies are of four kinds; the first, Simon, No. 91, bears on the obverse, EDWARD REX . ANGL . Z . FRA ., and on the reverse three pellets, in two quarters of the cross, and two pellets and a mullet of five points in the others. CIVITAS . DVBLIN .

The second variety, Pl. 5, No. 111 of this work, bears DOM . HYBERN instead of *Rex. Ang. &c.* reverse a cross and pellets, with a rose in the centre of the cross, and the same legend as the last.

The third variety, a clipped specimen of which is given in Snelling's first Ad. Pl. to Simon, No. 26, bears on the head side the name EDWARDVS . Reverse, a rose in the centre of the cross, with two points and a rose in two quarters of the cross; and two roses and a point in the others. CIVITAS . DVBLIN .

The Fourth variety, a badly preserved specimen, of which is given in Simon No. 115, presents on the reverse, a large rose in the centre of a cross without any pellets; of this variety although not uncommon, I have never met with a tolerable preserved specimen.

These pennies are all much rarer than the groats, but less so than the half groats; the third variety, (that with the roses and points,) is indeed rather common; but I have seen very few specimens of it which retained any part of the legend, nor have I ever seen a well preserved Irish penny of this king of any mint, except Waterford.

Two halfpence of the Dublin mint, are given in Snelling's first Ad. Pl. to Simon, Nos. 23, 24, but I have never met with any of them.

The coins of most common occurrence next to those of Dublin, are those of Waterford, the groats of which mint present several varieties, principally, however, afforded by the mint marks, letters on the breast, and ornaments at each side of the head; the *M M*'s are a rose, a cross, a sun, a cinquefoil, and a trefoil; the letters on the breast *G. V.* and *W.*; the ornaments at each side of the head, roses, crosses and quatrefoil. The principal varieties are exhibited in Simon, Nos. 75, 76 and 84, and Nos. 116, 117, 118 of this work

I have not heard of any half groats of this mint, but the pennies are not uncommon, presenting three varieties, one with, and the two without the rose in the centre of the cross. Nos. 119, 120, 121 of this work, the legend on the obverse, is generally EDWAR. DEI. GRA. DNS. HYBERNIE; that of the reverse, CIVITAS. WATFORD., but sometimes WATERFORD.

Next to the Dublin and Waterford coins, those of Drogheda and Trim, are of most common occurrence, the groats of the former town are of two varieties; the first Nos. 74, 77, 78 Simon, bearing the cross and pellets, and the second No. 82, of the same work, the rose in the centre of the cross without the pellets.

No half groat of this mint has been discovered. There are two varieties of the penny, both rare; the first Simon, No. 92, with cross and pellets, corresponding with the groat first named; the second, No. 114 of this work, with a rose in centre of the cross, but differing from the second variety of the groats in bearing the pellets.

The groats of Trim are all similar to No. 86, Simon, but I have not met with any smaller coins of this mint.

The coins of Limerick, are much rarer than those of the mints already mentioned, the groat is given in Simon, No. 83; the half groat and penny in the Editor to Simon's Ad. Pl. Nos. 16, 17, besides which I have met with two other varieties of the penny, both bearing the cross and pellets; and on one of them, Pl. 5, No. 115, a rose in the centre of the cross.

The Cork mint, although not legally recognized, is yet mentioned repeatedly in the acts directed against unlawful coinages, a few specimens of the groat are known, one in Mr. Cuff's cabinet, No. 113 of this work; another in Mr. Sainthill's, No. 112; the former having a quadrefoil at each side of the head, the latter without these ornaments.

The Wexford mint is not noticed in any of the records I have met with; but a groat of its coinage is given in Simon, No. 93, and there is a similar one in the cabinet of the Rev. Mr. Butler, of Trim.

The towns of Youghal, Kinsale, and Kilmallock, are mentioned in the acts against illicit coinages; but no specimen has been hitherto found of money coined at any of these places in this reign.

The last mentioned coinage of Edward IV., (that bearing the three crowns,) exhibits several varieties. The first agrees with the act noticed by Ware,

bearing on one side the Arms of England on a cross Pommete, and the legend REX . ANGLIE . FRANCIE ; and on the other, on a similar cross, three crowns in Pale, which the researches of a very ingenious writer, (the Rev. Mr. Butler, of Trim,) has lately ascertained to be the Arms of Ireland,* and the legend, DOMINVS . HYBERNIE . ; the half groat has sometimes the initial of the king's name before the word REX .

The second variety differs from the first in bearing on the groat the *king's name*, in addition to the words, *Rex Anglie Francie* ; and on the half groat, the words EDWARD . DOM . HYB on one side, and on the other CIVITAS . DVBLINIE .

Until very lately, these two were the only varieties known ; the discovery, however, of a large parcel of these coins in the present year, has furnished us with some additional and very interesting varieties.

The first of these differs from the first of those before noticed, in bearing on the obverse at each side of the Arms of England, a small shield with the Arms of the Earls of Kildare ; (a Saltire,) on some of these, the Arms appear in form of a figure of 8, as given in Simon on one of Henry VII., Pl. 3, No. 65.

The second of the newly discovered varieties, bears the legend DOMINVS HIBERNIE, on both sides.

The third exhibits the still more remarkable legend, REX . ANGLIE . FRANCIE . ET . REX . HIBERNIE ; the latter title being hitherto supposed to have been first adopted by Henry VIII.

No pennies of the new varieties have occurred to me, nor of the half groats, except one which bears in the usual place, the Arms of Kildare.

The penny of this coinage only occurs without the king's name, and is rare ; the farthing which may possibly belong to Henry VII., is in the Dean of St. Patrick's cabinet, and is perhaps unique.

* In the *Numismatic Journal*, will be found at full length, the very satisfactory proofs adduced by the Rev. Mr. Butler, to shew that the three crowns were the Arms of Ireland. If any thing is wanting to remove any doubts we may have on the subject, it is afforded by the following additional evidence, which the Rev. and learned writer has since discovered :—

1st.—That Richard II. granted to Robert de Vere, permission to bear as his Arms, *so long as he should be Lord of Ireland*, three crowns within a bordure.

2nd.—At Henry Fifth's funeral, on the first Car were emblazoned the ancient Arms of England, on the second, those of France and England quarterly ; on the third, those of France simply ; and on the fourth, three crowns on a Field Azure ; which last as Mr. Butler observes, were erroneously ascribed by Monstrelet, who gives this description, to King Arthur.

About this time was probably struck the small brass coin, Pl. 6, No. 129, a few specimens of which have been discovered, it is not mentioned in any of the acts relative to the coinage; it bears on the obverse, three crowns in a shield, EDW. &c.; reverse, a rose and sun in the centre of a long cross, and the legend CIVITAS.DVBL:::

RICHARD III.

The records relative to this king's Irish coins, are extremely defective; the act which Simon* notices, and speaks of as being destroyed by time and vermin, is evidently composed of parts of two acts, and relate to coins of a very different description; the first relating to a coinage which would seem to have been struck according to the type and weight of that of 10th. Edward IV., the second to a coinage similar to that of Edward IV. with the three crowns; few of either coinage are now known to exist, but those we have, agree in type and weight with the coins of Edward IV., and it is probable the two coinages above noticed, were the only ones which took place in this reign.

Of the first coinage, (that with the king's head,) we have the groat and penny struck at Drogheda, and the penny struck at Waterford.

Of the Drogheda groat, two specimens are known to exist; the Drogheda and Waterford pennies are I believe both unique, they are given in Snelling's 1st Pl., No. 27, and Pl. 6, Nos. 131, 132 of this work.

The second coinage, (Simon, No. 96,) specimens of which are also very rare, is similar to that of Edward IV., (Simon, No. 87,) bearing the king's name on one side; another variety differing only in legend, will be found in Pl. 6, No. 130 of this work.

HENRY VII.

No records have yet been discovered relative to any Irish coinage in this reign; there can be little doubt, but that a considerable quantity of money was struck by this prince in Ireland, as the specimens extant that may be assigned to him, are very numerous.

* App. No. XVIII., p. 87.

I have before given reasons for appropriating to him, the money bearing three crowns and the letter h, and shall now enumerate the different varieties we have of this coinage.

The type of all is the same except that some of the groats bear the arms of England on the obverse, and the three crowns on the reverse within a double tressure, others have the tressure only on the reverse, others together with all the smaller coins want the tressure on both sides, whilst others bear the arms of Kildare at each side of the royal arms.

The legends exhibit three varieties; of the first kind, the groats bear on the obverse REX . ANGLIE . FRANCIE or FRA . and on the obverse DOMINVS . HIBERNIE or HIBERN .

The half groats REX . ANGLIE . Z . FRANCIE reverse DOM . HIBERNIE .

The penny which is extremely rare REX . ANGLIE, reverse DOM . HIBERNIE .

As to the second variety, the groats bear on the obverse HENRIC . DI . GR . REX ., reverse CIVITAS . DUBLINIE or HENRICVS . DI . GRACIA with generally R . or REX . reverse CIVITAS . WATERFORD.

The half groat HENRIC . DOM . OBAR . reverse CIVITAS DVBLINIE .

The penny HENRICVS ::. reverse CIVITAS DVBLINIE. The third variety has DOMINVS . HYBERNIE on both sides.

Some of the three crown money of this king which bear his name, want the h on the reverse.

I have also before endeavoured to shew that the groats with the flat crown assigned by Simon to Henry V., may with far more probability be given to Henry VII., I shall therefore conclude my account of this prince's money by noticing the coins bearing the king's head with arched crown, the only ones which have been hitherto without question assigned to this prince.

The groats which are rather common bear the king's head in a double tressure, and the legend HENRICVS . DI . GRA . REX AGL . FR . or HENRIC . DI . GRA . REX . ANGL . Z . FR . or HENRIC . DEI . GRA . REX . ANG . F .; reverse CIVITAS DVBLINIE . no other mint being found on them, a few of them have an annulet on each side of the head, and the letter h in the centre of the cross on the reverse, and one given by Simon has a Boar's head in the centre of the cross, the workmanship is generally indifferent,

but superior to that of those with the flat open crown, the weight from twenty five to thirty-two grains, but seldom exceeding thirty.

The half groats, of which only two or three are known, bear the arched crown, and the legend HENRIC . DI . GRA . R . HIBERNIE ., reverse CIVITAS . DVXBLIN or DVXLIN; one in the cabinet of the Rev. Mr. Martin, has A on the neck, weight sixteen grains.

A penny which I have no hesitation in assigning to this king, has been lately found, and is now in the cabinet of the Rev. Mr. Butler, it bears a large h under an arched crown, and the legend HEN ::, the rest defaced; reverse a cross and pellets CIVITAS D ::::

A few of the groats with the open crown and tressure, may also I think be assigned to this king. No. 69, of Simon, from its resemblance to 97 of the same work, seems to be of this class.

HENRY VIII.

The Irish coins of this prince are very numerous, but the records relative to the coinage of them are for the most part wanting, it is probable however, that Simon was right in assigning No. 104, of his 5th plate* bearing the harp between the letters h . R . to a period of his reign preceding 1531, but I can discover no good reason for his assigning them to the year 1530 in particular, his other groats of the same type and legend differ from No. 104, Simon; only in bearing the numerals VIII. and the letters h . R . for HENRIC . REX ., h . A . for *Henry and Anna Boleyn*, h . I . for *Henry and Jane Seymour*, and h . K . for *Henry and Catherine Howard*, these groats generally weigh from thirty-five to thirty-eight grains.

Half groats with h . A ., h . I . and h . K . have been found; the two first extremely rare, particularly that with h . I ., which I believe is only to be found in the Dean of St. Patrick's cabinet, in which there are two specimens.

1541. In the 33rd year of this king's reign, the title of King of Ireland was adopted on his Irish coins,† a new groat being struck in Ireland, bearing

* SIMON'S, No. 104, does not agree with his description, p. 32; the legend of the former being HENRIC . D . GRA . REX . AGL . FRANCE . DOMINVS . HIBERNIE ., and that of the latter HENRIC . VIII . D . G . R . AGL . Z . FRANC . or FRANCE . DOMINVS . HIBER . or HIBERNIE ., but coins exist answering both to the plate and to the description.

† Until the discovery of the words Rex Hiberno, on some of the three crown money of Edward IV. it was supposed that this title was first used on the coinage of 1541.

the legend **FRANCIE . Z . HIBERNIE REX .** on the reverse ; of these twelve went to the ounce, but the metal being base, (only nine ounces, six penny weights fine ;) an act was passed in England, prohibiting their exportation from Ireland.*

1544. In the 36th year of this reign, sixpences, threepences, three half-penny pieces, and three farthing pieces, were for the first time struck in Ireland, bearing on the obverse, the king's head nearly full faced, and the legend **HENRIC . 8 . D . G . AGL . FRA .** or **FRANC . Z . HIB .** or **HIB . NIE . REX .** on the sixpences, and **HENRIC . 8 . D . G . AGL . FR . Z . HIB . REX .** on the threepences. The three halfpenny piece, has **H . D . G . ROSA . SINE . SPINE .** The three farthing piece the same, except **SP .** instead of the last word. The reverse of all bear the Arms of England, with the legend **CIVITAS . DVBLINIE** on the sixpences and threepences, and **CIVITAS . DVBLIN .** on the small coins.

Simon,† Leake,‡ and Ruding,§ all mention this coinage to have been eight ounces fine, and at the rate of twelve sixpences to the ounce, that is forty grains to each, I have however in my own collection, one which weighs forty four grains, the usual weight is however from thirty five to thirty eight grains.

The sixpences are common, the threepences rare, the three halfpenny and three farthing pieces probably unique.

1546. In his 38th year, another kind of sixpence was struck, similar in type to his groats, with the legend on the obverse, **HENRIC . 8 . D . G . ANGL . FRANC . ;** reverse, **W . ET . HIBERNIE . REX .** and **H . R .** at the sides of the harp. These coins according to indenture, were to be eight ounces fine, and four ounces allay ; but as Simon and Ruding justly observes, they were only four ounces fine and eight allay.

In the Dean of St. Patrick's cabinet is one with 37 ; and in the same collection, another with an open crown, bearing five strawberry leaves over the Royal Arms

Several coins with rude and blundered legends, probably forgeries of the time, were struck in Ireland about this time, some of which are given in Pl. 7, and Supp. Pl. 3 of this work.

* Simon, p. 33.—† Simon, p. 33—‡ p. 209.—§ Vol. 2nd. p. 439.

EDWARD VI.

Ware* mentions that money was in this reign ordered to be coined in the castle of Dublin, and that “for want of bullion, by little and little the work decayed.”

It appears also,† that in the 4th year of this prince's reign, an indenture was made with Martyn Piri, for the coinage in Dublin of groats, half groats, pennies and halfpennies, at the rate of 144 groats to the pound.

Ware‡ also mentions, that this king in his last year commanded by proclamation, that the Irish groats which had *too much brass alloy*, should pass only for two pence, and although this proclamation may have had reference to the base money, generally considered as *sixpences*, struck 38, Henry VIII., it seems more probable to allude to the Irish groats of Edward VI.

From all which evidence, it is I think certain, that money was struck in Ireland in this king's reign, none has however hitherto been discovered; but Leake§ mentions that a groat was said to have been in the collection of the late Mr. Grainger.

MARY.

1553. In this year, shillings, groats, half groats, and pennies were struck in Ireland; they all bear on the obverse the Queen's bust, reverse a harp crowned between the letters M . R ., also crowned, the legend on the shillings and groats is on the obverse, MARIA . D . G . ANG . FRA . Z . HIB . REGINA; on the half groats, MARIA . D . G . FR . Z . HIB . REGI .; and on the pennies, M . D . G . ROSA . SINE . SPIN .; the legend on the reverse on all is VERITAS . TEMPORIS . FILIA MDLIII, and one in the Dean of St. Patrick's cabinet, MDLIIII.

Simon|| says the money ordered to be struck for Ireland in 1553, was of as coarse and base a metal, as any made use of in the two last reigns, and supposes the shillings to weigh each 144 grains; neither the weight however, nor the fineness thus spoken of, agree with those of the coins themselves; the three shillings in the Dean of St. Patrick's cabinet, weigh $95\frac{1}{2}$, 90, and 75 grains, and the finest of all those I have seen, seems nearly equal to that of her English coins.

* p. 118.—† Simon, p. 34.—‡ p. 127.—§ p. 222.—|| p. 34.

Whether any of her coins were of the standard mentioned by Simon, I am unable to say; but the penny in the Duke of Devonshire's Cabinet, the weight of which is said to be twelve grains, would induce us to suppose there were.

The shillings are not uncommon, although when well preserved they generally bring high prices; the others are extremely rare, particularly the half groat and penny: the latter of which is I believe unique.

PHILIP AND MARY.

1554. In this year, shillings and sixpences were ordered to be struck in Ireland, at the rate of three ounces fine, and nine ounces allay, forty to go to the pound. The shillings present the king's and queen's busts, facing each other, with a crown over; legend PHILIP. ET. MARIA. D. G. REX. ET. REGINA. ANG. or ANGL., with the date 1555 under; reverse, a harp, crowned between the letters P. M. also crowned, POSVIMVS. DEVM, ADIVTOREM. NOSTRVM. The groats are similar to the shillings in type and legend, except that the date is above the heads; the groats also present a greater variety of dates than the shillings, viz.: 1555, 6, 7, 8.: the *M M*'s on both are a rose and portcullis.

1557. The English rose pennies of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. were restricted to Ireland.

ELIZABETH.

1558. The first money coined in Ireland, in this reign were the shillings and groats, Simon, Nos. 116, 117; which were coined out of the base money then current in England, at the rate of forty shillings to the lb. troy, and three ounces fine; *M M*'s a harp and rose.

1561. In this year a coinage took place in Ireland of shillings and groats, nearly of the same fineness as the English money; and of the value of ninepence to the shilling. These coins, Simon, Nos. 118, 119, bear on the reverse three harps, in a shield between the date, 15, 61, with a harp, *M. M*.

Simon says the weight of the shilling was seventy and a quarter grains, and that of the groat twenty-three two-thirds; but I have a shilling which weighs seventy-one three-quarters; and it is probable the full weight was at least seventy-two

1598—1601. In these two years, another kind of money was coined in Ireland by indenture,* equally base as her first coinage, viz. three ounces fine and nine ounces alloy,† and consisted of shillings, sixpences and threepences. Pennies and halfpennies were also included in the indenture of 1598, but if any were struck none are now known to exist. Copper pence and halfpence were however coined under the indenture of 1601. Farthings are also mentioned in the record, but none have hitherto been discovered, and very probably none were actually struck, for in the proclamation in the next reign relative to these coins,‡ the penny and halfpenny only are noticed.

The shillings, sixpences, and threepences bear on the obverse, the Arms of England, with the Queen's name and titles; reverse, the Harp crowned *Posui*, &c. The copper money differs from the silver only in having the shield between the letters E and R., and the Harp between the date 16—01—16—02. The *MM*'s are a crescent—Fleur de lis—Trefoil—Mullet—Martlet and Cypher. The several pieces of this coinage are given in Simon, Pl. 6, Nos. 120, 1, 2, 3, and the Editor's Ad. Pl. No. 19.

Of these coins, the shilling, sixpence, and penny are common; the halfpenny rare, and the threepence still more so.

The large proportion the base money struck in Ireland bore to the fine, appears from Simon,§ who makes the base money of 1558 amount in weight to about 20,000 lbs.; and that of 1598 and 1601, to about 90,000 lbs.; whilst the weight of the fine coinage of 1561 was only 3000 lbs.

JAMES I.

1602—3. In the first and second years of this king's reign, a new kind of money was ordered to be struck for Ireland, viz. shillings and sixpences, nine ounces fine;|| the base money of the last reign was at the same time ordered to go for one-third of its original value, and the next year, (1604,) reduced still further to one-fourth, that is each shilling to go for three pence, &c.

The shillings of this coinage have the king's bust in armour, with the head crowned *IACOBVS. D. G. ANG. SCO. FRA. ET. HIB. REX.*; reverse, the harp crowned *EXVRGAT*, &c.¶

* Simon App. Nos. 19, 20.—† According to Leake, p. 267, and Simon, p. 37, the coinage of 1601 was only two ounces and eighteen penny weights fine.—‡ Simon App. No. 26.—§ p. 42.—|| Simon App. No. 26.—¶ Simon Pl. VI., No. 124.

The sixpence differs only in the legend of the reverse, which is TVEATVR . VNITA . DEVS .*

The *MM*'s on both are a Bell and a Martlet.

1605 The legend on the Irish coins was this year changed, as on the English money; the words MAG . BRIT . being used instead of ANG . SCO ., on the obverses of both shillings and sixpences; and on the reverse of the shillings, HENRICVS . ROSAS . REGNA . IACOBVS . instead of EXVRGAT . &c.; the reverse of the sixpences still exhibiting the legend TVEATVR ., &c.

The *M . M*'s. on his second coinage are a rose, martlet, and escallop shell.

1607. The English shilling was ordered by proclamation† to pass for sixteen pence in Ireland.

1613. In this year farthings of copper were ordered to be struck. These coins (Simon, Pl. VI., No. 128,) bear on one side two sceptres in saltire through a crown, IACO . D . G . MAG . BRI . or BRIT .; reverse, a harp crowned FRA . ET . HIB . REX ., but as they were ordered to pass equally current in England and Ireland, they can scarcely be considered as part of the Irish coinage, they have a great variety of Mint marks. It appears from Simon,‡ that in the first ten years of this reign, there was coined, in Irish money, £166,273 11s.

CHARLES I.

1625. A patent§ was this year granted to Frances, Duchess Dowager of Richmond, and Sir F. Crane, Knt. for seventeen years, to strike copper farthings, which by proclamation|| were ordered to pass equally in England and Ireland; they are similar in type to those struck in the last reign, legend CARO . or CAROLVS . D . G . MAG . BRI . or BRIT .; reverse, FRA . ET . HIB . REX ., with a great variety of Mint marks. Simon, Pl. 6, No. 129.

1635. In this year another patent¶ was granted to Henry Lord Maltravers and Sir F. Crane, to strike farthing tokens of brass, different from any of the former, to pass equally in both kingdoms. *

These differed in type from the former, in the reverse bearing, instead of the harp, a rose crowned with a piece of brass in the centre; legend

* Simon, Pl. VI., No. 125.—† Simon, App. No. 29.—‡ p. 44.—§ Rymer's Fædera XVIII, p. 108.—|| Rymer's Fædera XVIII, 143.—¶ Rymer's Fædera XIX, 760.

CAROLV.D.G.MA.BRI.FRA.ET.HI.REX., the weight also was greatly increased, these latter weighing eighteen grains, whilst the former weighed only six.

Both these coinages were ordered to pass equally in both kingdoms; but from their types that of 1625 only, can be assigned to the coinage of Ireland.

1637. In this year it was ordered by proclamation,* that the name of Irish money should be abolished; and that, hereafter, all accounts should be kept, and all payments made, in sterling, or English money.

1642. January 14th., a proclamation† having issued, encouraging his Majesty's loyal subjects to bring in their plate for the service of government, it was hastily coined into money.

This coinage which is commonly called the Inchiquin money, consisted of crowns, half crowns, shillings, ninepences, sixpences and groats of irregular shape, with no other type or legend except the weight stamped on them.

	dwts.	grs.		dwts.	grs.
Viz. the Crown,	19	8	Nine pence,	2	20
Half Crown,	9	16	Six pence,	1	22
Shilling,	3	21	Groat,	1	6

These weights are on the above coins stamped on both sides; besides which there are groats and threepences with the weight only on one side, and on the other four annulets on the groats, and three on the threepences.

There is also in the collection of the Rev. Mr. Martin, a sixpence, having on one side six annulets, and the weight on the other.

There are also crowns and half crowns, having on both sides the value Vs. and II^s. VI^d. These coins are all rare, particularly the ninepence and smaller coins.

1643. July 8th, a second proclamation was issued, encouraging the king's loyal subjects to send in their plate for the purpose of being coined into money; this coinage, which is commonly known by the name of the Ormond money, consisted of crowns, half crowns, shillings, sixpences, groats, threepences, twopences and pennies, and bears, on one side, the letters C.R. crowned, and on the other, the value, Vs.—II^s. VI^d.—XII^d.—VI^d.—III^d.—III^d.—II^d. and I^d. Of these, the crowns and half crowns are the commonest, and the penny the rarest. Simon mentions that about £120,000 worth of plate was coined at this time.

* Simon, App. No. 45.—† Simon, App. No. 46.

The coins usually called the Rebel's crown and half crown, were probably, as Simon supposes, struck in pursuance of an act of the assembly at Kilkenny in 1642; but, as Ruding justly observes, it is probable they were struck before, and not in imitation of the Ormond money. It is still more probable that the copper coins called by Simon, St. Patrick's halfpence and farthings, were also struck by the Rebels on this occasion. These last are considered by the Dean of St. Patrick, and other distinguished Numismatists, as pennies and halfpence, and I am inclined to agree with them.

Of these coins the crown and half crown are extremely rare; St. Patrick's halfpenny is also rare, but the farthing is rather common.

1647. In this year money was struck in Cork, having on one side the word CORK and the date 1647, and on the other the value XII^D. and VI^D.—Simon says these coins were struck in 1645 and 6; but probably by mistake, for as Ruding justly observes, those published by Simon, Pl. 7, No. 143, and in Snelling's 1st Ad. Pl. to Simon, No. 30, bears 1647.

There is also a brass coin, Pl. 7, No. 151 of this work, which was struck in Cork probably at the same time as the shilling and sixpence, one side has neither type nor legend; the other in a small circular compartment, the word CORKE crowned, it weighs fifty six grains.

Several square pieces of brass were also a few years since dug up at Fountainstown, County Cork, two of which will be found in Pl. 7, Nos. 149, 150, of this work; one of them bears a Castle on one side, and CORK on the other; the other bears on one side two strokes probably for two pence, and a ship on the other side, the date 1646; and I think there can be little doubt, but they were both struck at the same period and place as the coins just noticed. There are also several brass coins, weighing from fifty to seventy grains, bearing two sceptres in saltire through a crown; reverse, a harp crowned between C. R., they will be found in the last Supplemental Plate.

During the time of the Commonwealth, a great number of Town pieces and Tradesmen's tokens were struck in different towns in Ireland; several of these are noticed in Simon and Snelling, to which I have added a few others, in the ninth plate to this work.

Snelling says, the only towns which struck tokens in their corporate capacity, were Cork, Kilkenny, and Kinsale; No. 12, however, shews that Limerick also struck them.

No. 152* of the seventh plate, is particularly worthy of notice ; it bears on one side the Arms of the Commonwealth, and on the other the harp, ; and on both sides the legend, A . CORKE FARTHING ., and may perhaps have been struck by the government.

CHARLES II.

1660. Charles II. on his restoration, granted a patent to Sir Thomas Armstrong for twenty one years, for coining copper farthings ; and all other farthings were by this patent prohibited.†

These farthings of which, as Simon justly observes, but few were probably coined, bear, on one side, two sceptres in saltire through a crown CAROLVS II. D . G . M . B . ; reverse, a crowned harp FRA . ET . HIB . REX ., Simon, Pl. 8, No. 174. Simon says some of them weighed twenty eight grains ; if so, they must have been of very irregular weights, as I have a well preserved one which only weighs twenty two grains.

1661. Two proclamations were this year issued,‡ prohibiting the issue or currency of brass or copper tokens.

1662. A patent was this year granted§ for coining groats, threepences, half groats, pennies, and halfpennies, which coinage was probably never carried into effect, at least no specimens have been hitherto discovered.

Several proclamations were also issued in this reign, regulating the value of Foreign coins ; but as this work is intended rather as an account of the money actually struck in Ireland, than an essay on the currency of that country, I consider it unnecessary to notice them.

1667—1677. Simon has noticed the scarcity of change about this period, and the number of private tokens issued ; in addition to the few he has noticed, I have given a few more in the last plate to this work.||

1673. A proclamation was this year issued, prohibiting the making of tokens ; this proclamation seems to have checked the issue of these coins for the time, as I have not met with any date on them from 1673 to 1677 ; but in the last named year, many appear to have been struck, a few of which I have given in the last plate of this work.

* I have since met with a very small piece of the same type and the same legend, except that the final G. on both sides is wanting, it will be found in Pl. 7, No. 153.—† Simon, p. 49.—‡ Simon, App. Nos. 55, 56.—§ Simon, App. p. 51.—|| Through the kindness of the Dean of St. Patrick's and other collectors, I have been enabled to give in the Appendix a copious list of Irish tokens.

1679. In this year the Dublin halfpenny was struck, (Simon, Pl. VIII., No. 175.)

1680. May 18,* Letters patent were granted to Sir Thomas Armstrong and Colonel George Legge, to make copper halfpence for the use of Ireland for twenty one years; these halfpence (Simon, Pl. VII., No. 144,) weigh from one hundred and five to one hundred and nineteen grains, and are dated 1680, 1, 2, 3, 4—A halfpenny of the same type and legend, but of much neater execution is in my own collection; it bears the date 1681, and weighs one hundred and eleven grains; the letters are very small and it was probably struck as a pattern.

The crown and half crown, (Snelling's 1st Ad. Pl. to Simon, Nos. 36, 37,) are generally supposed to have been struck by this king, in the interval between his father's death and his own restoration.

JAMES II.

1685. Oct. 23rd. † New letters patent were this year granted to Sir John Knox, Knt., (the Assignee of Sir T. Armstrong and Colonel Legge,) to make copper halfpence. These only differ from those of Charles II., in having the head turned a different way; the dates are 1685, 6, 7, 8—the weights seem to have been very unequal, for two in my own collection weigh one hundred and thirty and one hundred and one grains.

1689. June 18th. ‡ a proclamation was issued for making shillings and sixpences of mixed metal; these coins commonly called gun money, being principally coined out of the barrels of old guns, are similar as to their obverse to the halfpence before noticed; but the reverse bears two sceptres in saltire through a crown between the letters I and R, with the date of the year and value above, and the name of the month underneath.§

June 27th. half crowns of the same type and metal were ordered to be struck.

The weight of these coins according to Simon, are as follow:—

	dwts. grs.			dwts. grs.	
Half Crowns	7	12	to	9	15
Shillings	3	15	to	4	15
Sixpences	1	20	to	2	8

* Simon, App. No. 67.—† Simon, App. No. 69.—‡ Simon p. 58.—§ Snelling in his Supplement to Simon, p. 6, says the shillings with 9r., have a Castle under the King's head, which some of them certainly have, but the greater number are without it.

and all those I have weighed agree with them, except one half crown, August 1689, in my possession, which weighs nine penny-weights and twenty three grains. Another half crown, Pl. 7, No. 154, has the date under the crown, and the legend commencing * from the bottom.

1690. March. Pennies and halfpennies of white mixed metal were made, (Simon, Pl. VII., Nos. 150, 151, and Pl. VIII., No. 176.)

1690. April 21, crowns of white metal were at this time struck† and ordered to pass for five shillings; they are similar in type and legend, to the brass and copper crowns afterwards struck, except that they bear on the edge the words MELIORIS . TESSARA . FATI . ANNO . REGNI . SEXTO .

These crowns are extremely rare.

At the same time the shillings and half crowns were ordered to be reduced in size.

1690. June 15th.‡ All the half crowns of base metal, struck before the month of May, of this year, were called in, and ordered to be exchanged for new money; and at the same time, crowns of the same metal were ordered to be struck.

These crowns were some of them half crowns restamped, on many of which, remains of the former impression are visible; others were coined anew from those melted down, or other materials. Simon says§ these coins weigh from eight penny-weights, fifteen grains, to nine penny-weights, fifteen grains; but many of them weigh much less, as I have one restamped which weighs seven penny-weights, nineteen grains; and another in very fine preservation, not restamped, which weighs only six penny-weights, nineteen grains.

Simon, also, gives the weight of the new or small half crowns and shillings; the former, at from four penny-weights, twenty grains, to five penny-weights; the latter, at from three penny-weights, two grains, to three penny-weights, six grains; but I have a small half crown which weighs six penny-weights, ten grains, and a small shilling which weighs three penny-weights, nineteen grains.

After James fled from Ireland, another kind of brass money was struck by his adherents in Limerick; these are commonly called Hibernias, and

* Simon, App. Nos 84.—† Simon, App. No. 85.—‡ Simon, App. 86, 87.—§ Simon, p. 60.

are given in Simon, Pl. VII., No. 152, where also may be found, the pennies and halfpennies, Nos. 150, 151, 153, 176, and a silver medal, on the landing of James II. in Ireland, No. 154.

The only Irish coin of this king, which remains to be noticed, is a large piece, in white metal, given in Ruding, Suppl., part 2, Pl. VI. No. 11. It bears the king on horse-back, with two round pieces of brass on the horse, IACOBVS II. DEI. GRATIA.; reverse, a large crown of brass in the centre, MAG. BRI. FRA. ET. HIB. REX., 1689.

Proofs in silver, and a few in gold exist, of the different pieces of the Gun Money; also in silver of the pewter halfpenny, 1690.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1690. The only money struck in Ireland in the reign of William and Mary, are halfpence and farthings of copper or brass, of the dates 1690, 1, 2, 3 and 4, Simon, Pl. VII., No. 158. Simon speaks of pewter halfpence and farthings with a little speck of brass or copper in the middle, but admits he had not seen them; perhaps the English halfpence and farthings may have been the coins alluded to.

WILLIAM III.

1695. The only money coined in Ireland, in this reign, were copper halfpence and farthings. Simon, Pl. VII., No. 159.

There were a great many proclamations issued in Ireland at this time, relative to the coinage; but as they only refer to English and Foreign coins, I shall not advert to them.

ANNE.

A great many proclamations relative to the currency, were issued in Ireland in this reign; but no money coined there.

GEORGE I.

1722. A patent was this year granted to William Wood, Esq., for fourteen years, for coining copper halfpence and farthings for the use of Ireland; the

quantity limited to be coined, was three hundred and sixty tons of copper, which even if struck according to the patent, would have been a loss to the public of upwards of £60,000; the coins, however, were lighter than the patent, and the affair altogether made so much noise, that on a petition being made against this coinage, by the Lords Justices and Council, both houses of Parliament, and the Grand Juries of the County and City of Dublin, Mr. Wood in 1724, surrendered his patent.*

Simon says that about £17,000 worth of these halfpence and farthings were sent over and uttered in 1722 and 1723.

There were four varieties of the halfpence, (Simon, Nos. 160, 161, and 2nd Ad. Pl. Nos. 24, 26;) the farthing also is published in the last named plate, No. 25, and they are admitted to be the best copper money hitherto made for Ireland.

GEORGE II.

1728 to 1736. From the want of small change, a great quantity of silver and copper tokens were issued by private persons, specimens of these are published in Snelling's 2nd Ad. Pl. to Simon, Nos. 9 to 22.

1736. To remedy this want of change, fifty tons of copper were ordered to be coined into halfpence and farthings for Ireland; one sixth part in farthings, and five-sixths in halfpence, at the rate of fifty two halfpence, or one hundred and four farthings to the pound Avoirdupois.

This money was first sent over in April, 1737.

These coins are published in Simon, Nos. 170, 171, who gives their weight at one hundred and thirty four to one hundred and thirty five grains to the halfpenny, and sixty four to seventy one to the farthing. The fine proof halfpenny of this coinage weighs only one hundred and twenty two grains.

1741. March.† A second contract was made for one hundred tons, which were delivered between that and 1749.

1750. April. A third contract was made for fifty tons, of which only thirty nine tons, four hundred weight, were delivered up to July 31st, 1753, being all that was coined of that contract.

1760. A fourth contract was made for fifty tons, and completed in 1762, all with the dies of George II.

* Simon, pp. 70, 71.—† Snelling, Supp. to Simon, p. 7.

GEORGE III.

1766. A contract was made for fifty tons in halfpence only for Ireland,* (Snelling, 2nd. Ad. Pl., No. 29.) It is remarkable that Ruding, although he has given a specimen of it in Pl. VI., No. 8, of his 2d. Supplement, takes no further notice of this coinage, but speaks of that of 1769, as the first coinage for Ireland.

1769. Another contract was made for fifty tons for Ireland.

1775, 1781, 1782. Copper halfpence of these years, were struck for Ireland, as appears from specimens in existence ; no such coinages are, however noticed by Ruding, or any other author.

1804. Silver tokens† for six shillings were issued by the Bank of Ireland, similar to those of the Bank of England, except that the reverse of the former exhibits the figure of Hibernia. They are Spanish dollars restamped by Boulton, at Birmingham.

1805. To remedy the deficiency of small change, and supply the want of a good silver currency, silver tokens for ten pence and five pence were struck ; the former weighing 2-13th, the latter 1-13th of the Spanish Pillar Dollar ; the dies were engraved by Mr. Pingo, and the workmanship very coarse and indifferent.

1805, 1806. A copper coinage of penny, halfpenny and farthing pieces for Ireland, was in these years issued.

1808. Silver tokens by Pingo the chief engraver, coined by Boulton, at Birmingham, for two shillings and sixpence, were issued by the Bank of Ireland ; the busts similar to his previous ten penny and five penny tokens, the reverse to the Bank dollar of 1804.

1813. Silver tokens for ten pence, were this year issued by the Bank of Ireland ; they differ from those of 1805 and 1808, in having the value on the reverse, within a wreath of shamrock leaves.‡ This alteration was made by the new chief engraver, Thomas Wyon ; the bust of his Majesty is an accurate resemblance ; and the workmanship and elegance of the coin, a striking improvement on the former tokens. In the same year, a pattern for a penny for Ireland, was engraved by Thomas Wyon ; the bust similar to that on his tenpenny token ; reverse, the harp, very elegant, but rather small.

* Snelling, Supp. to Simon, p. 7.—† Ruding, Supp. Part. 2., Pl. 8, No. 9.—‡ Ruding, Vol. 4, p. 112.

GEORGE IV.

1822, 1823. In these years a coinage of pennies and halfpence for Ireland, engraved by William Wyon, was issued ; the harp on these coins is peculiarly beautiful.

A pattern farthing was at the same time engraved by Mr. Wyon.

This coinage closes the Irish series, and as the currency of Ireland has been since assimilated to that of Great Britain, it is not probable that any separate coinage for Ireland will be issued in future.

Having thus noticed the different coins struck in Ireland from the earliest period down to the present time, it only remains to offer a few additional remarks on the tokens struck by towns and private persons in this part of the united kingdom.

Those of the time of the Commonwealth and Charles II., have been alluded to, along with the regular coinages of these periods. Those from 1727 to 1736, are noticed by Simon, p. 72, and his editor Snelling, pp. 6, 7, * and from 1736 to 1776 I do not find any one of the latter date in silver, struck by Alexander Morton, Armagh, is given in Conder, p. 185.

The halfpence, commonly called Cronebane, struck in 1789, by the Irish Mining Company, are the next tokens we meet with ; but from 1790 to 1795, they are extremely numerous ; they indeed formed at that period almost exclusively, the copper currency of the kingdom ; but as these coins, which are not altogether devoid of interest, have been so minutely described by Conder, pp. 185 to 198, any further notice would be here superfluous.

A few have been struck since Conder's work was published, including the following :—

Pantheon Phusitechnicon Halfpenny, Dublin,	1799
Woodcock's, Enniscorthy, .. do.	1800
J. Hill's Penny and Halfpenny, Dublin,	1803
J. Irvine's Penny, Strabane,	1813
Todd and Co., Farthing, Dublin, Cork and Limerick,	1834
Fitzgibbon and Co., Farthing, Cork,	1835

* A copious list of these early tokens, will be found in the Appendix to this work, No. 3.

A proof in copper gilt, of a Charleville shilling token, 1802, is in the Dean of St. Patrick's cabinet.

Obverse, INDVSTRY SHALL . PROSPER . CHARLEVILLE . FOREST . 1802.

Arms of the Earl of Charleville.

Reverse, ONE . SHILLING . AND . ONE . PENNY .

On the field, PAYABLE . AT . TULLAMORE .

FIRST . TUESDAY . IN . EACH . MONTH .

SUPPLEMENT.

Since the greater portion of the preceding sheets was put to press, a considerable quantity of valuable and interesting matter, relative to the coinage of Ireland, came into my hands, for which I am indebted to the Dean of St. Patrick's, and other distinguished collectors; who, in addition to the numerous favors for which the preceding part of the work is so highly indebted, have submitted to my inspection numerous coins and drawings, of much importance to the completion of the work.

To the Dean of St. Patrick's I feel particularly indebted;—to express sufficiently the obligations I am under to him would be impossible; but when I mention that he not only sent me from Dublin, his most accurate and minutely drawn up catalogue of Irish coins, (of which he has, I have no doubt, the largest collection in existence,) but also sent for my inspection, nearly the entire of his Hiberno-Danish coins, the public may have some idea of how much the work is indebted to him.

To Doctor Smith of Dublin, I have to return my best thanks, for the use of his most accurate and beautiful drawings, of rare and unpublished Irish coins, existing in several collections, as well as for his sound and judicious observations on several portions of the Irish coinage.

To Redmond Anthony, Esq., of Piltown, County of Waterford, the talented and public spirited proprietor of a very interesting collection of Irish antiquities I feel much indebted; having through his means, procured some Hiberno-Danish coins of considerable interest.

To the Rev. Mr. Mochler of Fermoy, I have already expressed obligations in my notice of the Bracteate money; and I have again to acknowledge his kindness, in submitting to my inspection several very interesting Danish and Irish coins.

To Crofton Croker, Esq., of the Admiralty, I have also to express my obligations, for several notices relative to the early Irish tokens, and for other favors connected with this work.

To Edward Hoare, Esq., I have to return thanks, for notices relative to Irish tokens ; and to William Cutter, Esq., I feel particularly obliged, for procuring me several most interesting Irish coins.

Having thus briefly noticed the sources from which so much new information has flowed, I shall proceed to offer such observations as the discovery of so many unpublished coins has suggested.

The additional information thus procured, and which has enabled me to add to the work four Supplemental Plates, as well as to greatly enlarge the Descriptive Catalogue, commences with the coins of the 3rd Sihtric, of which an immense variety is to be found in the cabinet of the Dean of St. Patrick's ; some of which are exhibited in the 1st Supplemental Plate, Nos. 1 to 13 inclusive, and the legends of a still greater number in the Descriptive Catalogue. Between these, the principal difference is in the legends, and ornaments or symbols, for the types, (the common Irish,) present a singular degree of uniformity ; they seem to bear on the reverse, the names of various places of mintage, but that of Dublin is alone intelligible.

In the Hiberno-Danish part of the Descriptive Catalogue, will be found many interesting varieties as to mints and moneyers of that class of this king's coins, which bears the word CRVX, particularly two, (Nos. 75, 76, which like Nos. 74, 77 already noticed, seem copied from Anglo-Saxon coins of the York mint, these coins are in the Dean of St. Patrick's cabinet.

Two other coins, Nos. 71, 72, which read PVLFLÆODIFMEN, and PVLFLÆR—DIFLME have supplied us with the right reading of the moneyer's name, which is given in Pl. I., No. 7, as PVLFLER.

We now come to a class of coins, which the discovery of a very singular coin, one of the hoard found in the county of Wexford, has enabled me to attribute with an extreme degree of probability to Sihtric IV. of Dublin.

This coin, Supp. pl. I, No. 15, bears the legend NINRNARDANREXD.

That the first five letters denote the name Sihtric, will appear on reference to the coins of Sithric III., particularly Nos. 28, 32, 39, 46, 53, of the Descriptive Catalogue. The next four letters ARDA. are of unusual occurrence, but I have no doubt are intended for the Irish word, signifying *tall* ; an interpretation the more probable, as we find in the Irish annals 960, &c., that

another of the Sihtric's, was called "*Cam*, the Hunchback, or crooked." The other letters NREXD, signifying "*Normannorum Rex Dyfli*."

The occurrence of this coin amongst a hoard, which from the numerous specimens I have seen, does not appear to contain any of the different classes attributed to Sihtric III., whilst the Anglo-Saxon coins, found with them, are almost all of the Confessor, seem to mark the period of its mintage, as about the time of the reign of the last named prince, which commenced about the termination of that of Sihtric IV., and when we add to this evidence, that this coin, and the numerous class to which it belongs, are very different from the coins of Sihtric III., there can scarcely exist a doubt that these coins belong to Sihtric IV.

A possibility may indeed seem to exist, that they may belong to Sihtric II. of Waterford, 1020 to 1023; but the D which we find after the word REX on No. 15, and the attempt at the word DIFLIN which we find on Nos. 20, 22, 23; render the appropriation to Dublin, far more probable.

In the Dean of St. Patrick's cabinet, is a coin, No. 16 of the same plate, which is nearly similar to that just noticed, but the A at the beginning and end of the word ARDA composed (like that letter on the coins of the Norman Williams,) of strokes nearly perpendicular, and not connected at the top, and the legend consequently more difficult to interpret.

An examination of the following coins of the same plate, and the three first of plate 2, will satisfy the reader, that they were all struck about the same time, and must be assigned to the same prince; we find on them the king's name, expressed in the same rude, and often a still ruder form, and sometimes followed by the letters AR, whilst the E on the king's neck, and in one angle of the cross, the S on the reverse of others bearing precisely the same legend, the uncommon form of certain letters, particularly the D on the reverses of Nos. 17, 21, 27; and the S on the last, and the circumstance that most if not all of these coins were found in the same hoard; link these coins so closely together, as to leave no doubt of their appropriation.

The next coins to be noticed, are those of Ifars III. 1050; to which prince I have assigned the coins in the second Supplemental plate Nos. 28 to 32, inclusive.

No. 28, as to obverse is exactly similar to Pl. I., No. 22; but the reverse is totally different, both as to type and legend. The type is copied from one of the Confessor's, Ruding No. 33; but the legend is unintelligible; these coins

were part of the Wexford hoard, and their similarity to the Confessor's coins, forms as I before observed, a strong reason for appropriating them to Ifars III. who was one of his contemporaries.

Nos. 29, 30, several specimens of which occurred amongst the Wexford coins, I have no hesitation in assigning to the same prince. One of these coins appears in Pl. 1, No. 16, and is there assigned to Ifars II., but the reader will I believe agree with me in opinion, that they are far more likely to belong to Ifars III., Nos. 31, 32, seem also to belong to the same prince; a rude attempt at the king's name, evidently appears on them, and the appropriation is still further strengthened by their resemblance to Nos. 29, 30, just noticed. On No. 31, the cross in one angle connects this coin with Nos. 29, 30, whilst No. 32 is connected with 31, by a similar cross behind the head, and by the legend of both obverse and reverse, which bears a strong resemblance to those of No 31.

Nos 33 to 38, inclusive, evidently belong to the same class which I have assigned to Regnald III. That they all belong to a prince of the name of Regnald, will I believe on an examination of their legends be admitted, and that they belong to Dublin and not to Waterford, Nos. 36, 37, 38, afford the strongest evidence. Since the early part of this work was put to press, many coins of this class have occurred to me, which whilst they further strengthened the appropriation to some Dublin prince of the name of Regnald, rendered it on the other hand rather more uncertain to what prince of that name they should be assigned; amongst the Wexford hoard, also many coins were found, which, although not properly coming within this class, bear some resemblance in legend, and still more in type and workmanship to those we are now considering, and as these Wexford coins seem all to belong to the middle of the eleventh century, we are almost compelled to suppose that these Regnalds belong to the same period.

In the third Supplemental plate of this work, No. 39, I have given one of these Wexford coins, which comes nearest in legend and type to those we are considering, that the reader may judge for himself, whether it belongs to the same class, if it does, the appropriation to Regnald, 1125, will fall to the ground and we are compelled to look to the middle of the eleventh century, for some Dublin prince of that name, and as none such appears in history from 980 to 1125, to suppose that Regnald II. of Waterford, might have laid claim to the sovereignty of the Danes of Dublin; a circumstance for which there seems to be some foundation, as all the Irish annals mention that he was slain in *Dublin*, by Sihtric the Danish king of that place.

In the Dean of St. Patrick's collection, I have discovered two coins, Supp. Pl. 2, Nos. 40, 41; which differ from that before given in Pl. 2, No. 33, and yet bear so strong a resemblance to it, that it is evident they all belong to the same prince.

The appropriation of No. 33 to Oicter, seems to be weakened not only by the observations I have just made on the coins of Regnald, to which those attributed to Oicter, bear some resemblance; but by the legend of the two last discovered coins, which read OIEINI, whilst No. 33 reads OIETNI, if however, the coins of Regnald, should be considered to belong to 1125, I should still be strongly of opinion, that those I have assigned to Oicter, were rightly appropriated, particularly as the three coins all seem to exhibit an attempt at the same name.

In the same Supplemental Plate, No. 42, I have given one of the Limerick coins, four of which I have exhibited in Pl. 2, Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, and assigned to Ifars II. of that place, from their appearing to bear the name of Ifars, and from a great number of them being found in that neighbourhood, that I have now given, differs from the former in bearing at the end of the legend the letters DM . DI which would seem intended for *Dominus Difli*, but the repetition of the same letters is so uncommon on Hiberno-Danish coins, that the two last letters, may be only a repetition of the preceding; whilst the period of their mintage, which seems equally remote from that of the coins of the first and second Ifars of Dublin, and their being found in and about Limerick, would lead us to suppose the appropriation of them to that place had at least a probability of being right.

The full faced coins which are given in the third Supplemental Plate, have many of them been generally considered as amongst the earliest of the Hiberno-Danish coins; but I have already given reasons for assigning them to a much later period, and I think it probable they were rather struck by the native Irish princes than by the Danes, whose power in the twelfth century was greatly on the decline.

Some of these coins were prepared for the original 3rd Plate; but as I thought it better to exhibit them together, and that Plate was not engraved until after the four subsequent, I reserved them all for the Supplemental Plate.

Having thus briefly noticed the most remarkable of the Hiberno-Danish coins which have lately come under my observation; I shall conclude by

offering a few remarks on such of the coins struck in Ireland after the arrival of the English, as occurred too late to notice in their proper places.

Amongst these, I consider the Bracteate coins of which I have since met with only the three additional varieties given in the 3rd Supp. Pl., Nos. 62, 63, 64 ; but as many of this hoard are supposed to be dispersed, several varieties may probably still occur ; sufficient have however been discovered to prove the period of their mintage, they being evidently copied from coins of the English princes, from William I. to Henry III.

The 3rd Supp. Plate, contains some unpublished varieties of the coins of John, Henry III, Edward I, and Edward IV. ; the latter including a variety of the Patrick, different from that given in Plate 5, No. 108, and the unique crown penny from the Dean of St. Patrick's cabinet.

The 4th Supp. Plate, contains a variety of the fine crown groat of Edward IV. ; the unique half groat of the same prince with king's head, reverse, rose and sun, from the collection of Lieut. Col. Weld Hartstonge, and a small brass coin which seems to belong to Edward IV., but of a coinage of which we have I believe no account.

Some varieties of the three crown money of Edward IV. and Henry VII., are also exhibited in the same Plate ; they are part of the hoard discovered in the county Meath, which must have contained a great number of interesting coins, as from the small number which came into my hands, I not only obtained the specimens in this Supp. Plate, but also nearly the entire of those contained in Plate 6.

Several varieties of the large brass pieces of Charles I., probably siege pieces are also exhibited ; they are in the collections of the Dean of St. Patrick's, Mr. Warren, of Dublin, and Rev. Mr. Mochler, of Fermoy.

The interesting square brass coin in the same plate, the property of the last named gentleman, seems to belong to the class of Cork Siege Pieces of the time of Charles I. One side of it is nearly similar to No. 150 of the 7th Plate, and the date 1646 on the other side, is also the same. From the letters YT., it would seem to have been struck at Youghal.

APPENDIX, No. I.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

HIBERNO-DANISH AND IRISH COINS.

TABLE 2.

Descriptions and Legends of the **HIBERNO-DANISH COINS**
appropriated in this Work to particular Princes

Varieties of the Coins supposed to belong to **IMAR** or **IFARS I**,
King of Limerick A.D.853. and of Dublin A.D.870

Type	N ^o	Legend of Obverse	Legend of Reverse	Weight Grams	Reference
Full Face with Forked Beard	1	· ʒNI ʒNDIOWDINE ·	MI NI NI NI	9½	Plate I, N ^o 1
	2	· ʒNI ʒNDNOVD NINE ·	IDNI ND NI III ·	10½	Do N ^o 2

Coin supposed to belong to **ANLAF IV**, 962

Common Irish Type	1	OE LDTOLPI ʒEILFI	ʒOILDLOFI FN ::	28	Do. N ^o 3
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Varieties of the Coins of **SIHTRIC III**, 989.

Common Irish Type - no hand in the quarters of the Cross.	1	ʒSIHTRC·RE ʒDYFLM	ʒFAREMINMODYFLI	23	Simon N ^o 6
	2	.....DYFLNI	Do:		Duane N ^o 4
	3	.....DYFLNM	Do: DYFN	22½	late M ^r Leybourne's Collection
	4	.....DYFLI	ʒSIIRFERN·MODYFLI		Simon N ^o 5
	5	.....DYFLMI	ʒSTENG·MODYFLNI		late Major Hobart's Collection
	6	.....DYFLIN	ʒLEOFFMIENIOLVNI	22½	Simon N ^o 1
	7	.....DYFLNM	ʒEIODMAN·MOLVNI		Do: N ^o 25
	8	.....DYNI	ʒEIREMION·MDLHBI	22	Do: N ^o 3
	9	.....DYFLIN	ʒESLEINODMOEEMI		Duane N ^o 6
	10	.....DYFLNI	ʒSONMEDS·MO·MN	21	Simon N ^o 2
	11	ʒSIHTRERE ʒDYFLNIN	ʒBYRETIOD·MORINI	22½	Do. N ^o 4
	12	ʒSHTRHI ʒDYFLN	ʒIFIRIEVNITO::M	16	Do N ^o 28
	13	ʒNITRE RE ʒNDN	ʒINRIHNONIO		Editor to Simon Plate N ^o 5
	14	ʒINTRE RE ʒIDIFNI:	ʒHIRIMODNI	16½	Do: N ^o 6
	15	Do:	Do: DFM	19½	Author's Collection
	16	ʒZNITCRIE ʒNF	ʒFIERINIFIONEN		Editor to Simon Plate N ^o 7
	17	ʒMTRE RE ʒIDIFN	ʒINRIIIMNODICI	18	Author's Collection
	18	ʒNNTRERII ʒNDNI	ʒFENEIINODHO	18	Do
	19	ʒINNIERE ʒDNE	T·I·IIRIEIIEIFEOIIN	16½	Do:

TABLE 3.

Coins of SIHTRIC III, continued.

Type	N ^o	Legend of Obverse.	Legend of Reverse.	Weight Grains	Reference.
Same as last	20	†SIHTRERE†DYFLN	†NDONNREMONN	17	Dean of St Patrick's Cabinet
	21	.....DYFLM	†GODRIENMODYFLI	15½	Do.
	22	Do	†FÆNEMN MODYHI	23	Do.
	23	.....DYFN	†GODPINE MOPILT	21½	Do.
	24	.....DYFL	†STIRBIRN MODYFLI	19½	Do.
	25	.....DYFLO	†SIVIT MODYFLINAM	25	Do.
	26	.....DYFLM	†EMIREMIN MODYFLI	20½	Do.
	27	†IIIIICRE†DYNE	†FIMREIM KIRODIME	16	Do.
	28	†INTREHI†IDHH	†IFHRIENNODIFH		Do.
	29	†HNTRECRE†DNEIN	†FÆREHINORNN		Do.
	30	†.....NEN	†FIEREHNNOIFI	12	Do.
	31	†.....IFNI	†FÆREMINMYODHEI		Do.
	32	†NNTRECRE†IDIN	†FERENNINOINOI		Do.
	33	†NNTRECRE†NFDIN	†IFRENINFIOHOIH	20	Do.
	34	†INTRECRE†DN	†NEMEIHODHE	18	Do.
	35	†NITREIEN†DNIIL	†FIRRIENIIIDIFN	16	Do.
	36	†ZUITRECRE†DY	†FÆREIINODNE		Supplement Plate 1 N ^o 3
	37	IIIIIIICHE†DNE	†FIMREIMIRODIME		Do. N ^o 9
	38	†INTRECRE†DNI	†HEHEIHHORIM		Do. N ^o 4
	39	†NNTERN†NDIII	†FÆENNIHONHO	16	Do. N ^o 5
	40	†NNTRECRE†NFDH	†FIRREIHHODEIN		Do. N ^o 7
	41	†INTRECRE†IFIEN	†FILRIENNNOHEH		Do. N ^o 8
	42	.....RE†DYFLI	†NDREMINHODYFLI	21	Author's Collection
	43	.....RI†NDIF	†HIREHHNONFI	18	Do.
	44	†NNTRECRE†NDNN	†INNNNNIONHO	19	Do.
	45	†NITRECRE†NFDIF	†HERN†HODNI	21½	Do.
	46	†NITRECRE†IDIFNI	†FINIERINNODEL	15	Do.
	47	†NNTRECRE†DMN	†FIRKEIHHFONEIN	10½	Do.
	48	†INTRECRE†NFIN	†FIIFICIHHODIN	13½	Do.

TABLE 4.

Coins of **SINTRIC III**, continued,

Type	N ^o	Legend of Obverse,	Legend of Reverse	Weight Grains	Reference
Common Irish Type Ruled half in one quarter of the Cross.	49	†INTRECEC†FIN	†FIERIELMOIERN	23½	Plate 1, N ^o 14
	50	†NITIDIFNIOIHI	†IIIIIONIIIRI	15	N ^o 15
	51	†NNITIRLIINDII	†HHRFELHHODILLI		Supplement Plate 1, N ^o 10.
Do Hand in two quarters.	52	†NITRER†DINEN	†ILJONHIEION	15½	N ^o 12
	53	†INNTRNRIONI	†FIR·INIOEN	14½	N ^o 13
	54	†NTRERF†NFII	†IIINIMIIINI		N ^o 11
	55	†NINTERN†DLN	†ILNCIOILNIE		Dean of S ^t Patrick's
	56	†NITFDNRNNIN	†IFIIMNNIIFNNIN		Do
	57	†INTREERE†DIFINI	†IIFIRIHNIHODIYN		Duane N ^o 7
Bare Head with Sceptre Rev CRV† in the angles of a short double cross	58	†SITIRXDIFLME:OX	†FAZTOLO-DIFLME	22	Late M ^r Leybourne's Collection
	59	†ZITIRDIFLIMXMEI	†FASTOLO-DIFLIM	24½	Do
	60	†SITRDIFNXINMEO	†FAZTOLO-DIFLINE	24½	Plate 1, N ^o 6.
	61	†ZTIREDXREFI:OX	.....DIFLME	23½	Duane N ^o 14
	62	†ZITIRDIFLIXINMEO	†EOLFO-DIFLINE:	24½	Plate 1, N ^o 5.
	63	†ZITIRTI XDIFLIMOX	†LIOELFO-DIFLIMEII	25½	Supplement Plate 1, N ^o 14
	64	†ZITIRXDIFLINAGLO	†LIOELOFO-DIFLIN	25½	Dean of S ^t Patrick's
	65	†SITIRXDIFLIMELI	†LIOELFAO-DIFLINE	25	Do
	66	.....DIFLINEO	†AZCETELO-DIFLE	24½	Do
	67	†ZITIR†DIFLINMO	†AZCTFIO-DILMMII	24½	Do
	68	†TI.....DIFLINAGLO	†AZETELO-DIFLIM	24½	Do
	69	†ZIEERDXNDILI:OX	†ACZETELO-DIFLIE	22½	Do
	70	†ZITIRDIIXLEIO	†ALFZTEMO-DIFLME	27	Plate 1, N ^o 4
	71	†SITIRDIFLIXINMEOX	†PVLFC EO-DIFMEN	22	Dean of S ^t Patrick's
	72	†ZITIR†DIFLIMME	†PVLFCER-DIFLME	25	Plate 1, N ^o 7
	73	.....DIFLIMCOX	.....†	20½	Do N ^o 8
	74	.....DIFLIMCOX	†ARDORVEFRPEECO	26	Do N ^o 9
	75	†ZITIRDIFLIXINMEO	†EABRILMOEFORE	18½	Dean of S ^t Patrick's
	76	†ZITIRDIFLINMEO	†EADRILMOEFORE	22	Do
	77	†SITIR†DIFLIMCOX	†SICERIEMOPECED	26½	Plate 1, N ^o 10

TABLE 5.

Coins of **SIHTRIC III**, Continued.

Type	N ^o	Legend of Obverse.	Legend of Reverse.	Weight Grains	Reference.
Same as last	78	✠ ZITIRRI ✠	✠ ORIINEMIOMEI	26½	Dean of S ^t Patrick's
	79	✠ TIR DIFLFXIN:MEOX	✠ REV DNE MORE DILO	24	Platel, N ^o 11.
	80	✠ 7EDCEODN7EDCHOEL	✠ 7EEDINECOHCEDEICO	21	Do. N ^o 12
	81	✠ IEDNEITHOENSEIDE	✠ IZEINEONEIIEIISO		Do. N ^o 13
Head with perfect helmet	82	✠ NITRERE ✠ DIEI	✠ EODRILON DVT		Ledwich N ^o 7
Head with Cap. Rev: small cross	83	✠ SIHTRERE ✠ DYFLNR	✠ EELFELNMODNFLIMO		Simon N ^o 26
	84	✠ SIHTRERE ✠ DNEH	✠ EOLBR ANDRIODH		Ledwich N ^o 12

Coins of **IFARS II**, A.D. 995.

Irish Type Head in two quarters of cross	1	✠ IFAR SZFIYTHI	✠ NFDNFOHTNI		Simon N ^o 34.
	2	✠ IFFNS-REX HII	✠ IEDNLONLNI		Duane N ^o 24
Do no hand	3	✠ INFERSREX DLHON	· · · · ·	19½	Ed. to Simon Addit ^l Plate N ^o 8
	4	✠ IFARFIFI :: II	✠ IDOHIDIHNI	17	Dean of S ^t Patrick's

Coins supposed to belong to **ANLAF V**, 1029.

Without head short cross at each side	1	✠ : OHHHOIFHQLHOI	✠ : HODICIFHOILHOI		Platel, N ^o 17.
	2	✠ : OHL : HOIFHCHHOI	✠ IOPIHOCHTHOAHHOI		Do: N ^o 18

Varieties of the Coins of **SIHTRIC IV**, 1034.

Head with Crown Floury—Rev Long Double cross	1	✠ SIHTRERE ✠ DYFLMO	✠ ZTELEN: MONOND		Simon N ^o 27
Irish Type Rev: short Double cross	2	✠ NIKNAR DANREXD E, on the King's neck	✠ PVLFRIEON NI NMOMI E, in one quarter	10	Supplement, Platel, N ^o 15
Do: Rev: long Double cross	3	✠ NIKNAR LUNREXII	✠ INDEHOI · OHHIEIND		Do: N ^o 16
E as on N ^o 2	4	✠ INITINI ✠ IHEIO	✠ NIUNIO DINI	10	Do: N ^o 17
Irish Type—head in one quarter	5	✠ NIKNAR NI ✠ IDHNI	✠ NIHHHHHNOIHHF E, in one quarter		Do: N ^o 20
	6	✠ NIHTHEIHFID	✠ NIHEIHI ✠ FFILOI S, in one quarter	15	Do: N ^o 21
	7	✠ NIHTHRIIDIDIEIN	✠ NIHPIDDI ✠ NIHDPI S, in one quarter	15 15½	Do: N ^o 22
	8	✠ NIHTHRIIDIDIE	✠ NIHPIDDI ✠ NIHD S, in one quarter	13	Do: N ^o 23
Irish Type—head in two quarters	9	HEILITARIDI ✠	✠ NIHDDOIINI	14	Do: N ^o 24
	10	✠ NIHTIRAR ✠ IIDCO	✠ NIHTIBIAFNI		Platel, N ^o 25
	11	✠ NIHTIRIFIAIDITD	✠ NIHTIBIAFFN		Do: N ^o 26
Do: Triquetra in one quarter	12	✠ NINTI · · · · ·	✠ NIHOHIDHIDHNI		Do: N ^o 27



TABLE 6.

Coins supposed to belong to **ANLAF VI. A.D. 1041.**

Type	N ^o	Legend of Obverse	Legend of Reverse	Weight, Grains	Reference
Without heads Various ornaments & crosses.	1	† IICL: IICICL: IICICL:	IIICICL: IICICL	16	Plate 1, N ^o 19
	2	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	† IICICL: IICICL	17½	Do N ^o 20
	3	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	XII IICICL: IICICL	16½	Do N ^o 21

Coins of **IFARS III, 1050**

Head with Radiated crown	1	RIFAD: N: IEM: † DI	† FREDN: FONEOFER:	11	Do N ^o 22
	2	Do	† IFICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	12	Supplement Plate 2, N ^o 28
Helmed Head with Sceptre	3	† IFICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	† IV: IICICL: IICICL:		Plate 1, N ^o 23
	4	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:		Do N ^o 24
Without head. Rev. short double cross	5	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:		Plate 2, N ^o 1
Irish Type Hand in two quarters	6	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	15	Supplement Plate 2, N ^o 29
	7	Do	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	15½	Do N ^o 30
	*8	Do	Do Retrograde	15	Plate 1, N ^o 16
Do Hand in one quarter	9	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:		Supplement Plate 2, N ^o 31
	10	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:		Do N ^o 32

Coin supposed to belong to **ECMARGACH 1054**

Helmed Head. Rev. short double cross	1	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	10½	Plate 2, N ^o 26.
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Coins supposed to belong to **REGNOLD III, 1125**

Common Irish Type, Hand in two quarters of the cross except N ^o 4 which has none	1	† RNDEN: RNR	IIICICL: IICICL	13	Plate 2, N ^o 27
	2	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	13	Do N ^o 28
	3	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	IIICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	16½	Do N ^o 29
	4	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	IIICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	15½	Do N ^o 30
	5	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:		Duane N ^o 8
	6	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	ZIRON: LENIONL		Do N ^o 9
	7	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	15	Supplement Plate 2, N ^o 33
	8	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	IIICICL: IICICL: IICICL:		Do N ^o 34
	9	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	11	Do N ^o 36
	10	DNFND: DENDIF	† IICICL: IICICL: IICICL:	12	Do N ^o 37

* This Coin has incorrectly been assigned in Plate 1, N^o 16 to Har's II.

TABLE 7.

Coins of **REGNALD III**, Continued

Type	N ^o	Legend of Obverse	Legend of Reverse	Wt. Grains	Reference
Irish Type Rev Head in two quarters	11	· MFDENRH+DIN	†HIIINEONDFINE		Supplement Plate 2, N ^o 38
	12	†NFNDN+NDRIII	†HIIHIOHIDI	15½	Dean of S ^t Patrick's.

Coins supposed to belong to **OICTER II 47**

Irish Type Head in two quarters	1	OICTH†HOMITTH	†IDIIIDHIEOMI	13	Plate 2, N ^o 33.
	2	OIEINI†HOMITTH	†IFLNILIFINNINI		Supplement Plate 2, N ^o 40
Do. no head Pellet in two quarters	3	Do	†HLNEONELWCH		Do: N ^o 41

Coin supposed to belong to **ASKIL II 59**

Irish Type different Ornament	1	†ILANLEILOV	IDIIIIIIIIII	12	Plate 2, N ^o 34
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Coins supposed to belong to **IFARS II, K. Limerick**

Irish Type	1	†HIEIENOFINDIN	MNIN†HININ†	16 13	Plate 2, N ^o 37
	2	NIFIEONFIIIDII	IIIIIIIIIIIIII		Do: N ^o 38
	3	†NIFIDNONFIIII	†DIMIDDIII	20½	Do: N ^o 39
	4	†NIFIRNONFINDII	IIIIIIIIIIIIII		Do: N ^o 40
	5	†NIFIEONFINDMDI	†IHNNFINNOHHII		Supplement Plate 2, N ^o 42.

Coins of **DOMNALD**

Irish Type	1	†DYMIRROE†MNEGHI	†ODIVLFEOIMRVIRI	19	Simon N ^o 50
	2	MNEGN	†EMIRNIE MIONIND		Duane N ^o 1
	3	MNEEMI	†FENEMNMODYFLI		Do N ^o 3
	4	Same as N ^o 2	†EMIRNIEONILQENI		Ed. to Simon Addit. Plate N ^o 9

Coin of **INIDFRID,**

Irish Type	1	†INIDFRD·RE+D	†IDIDNICH†LNONDCH		Duane N ^o 15
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Coins bearing the name of **ETHELRED**

Irish Type	1	†ÆDELREDRE†ANGO	†FÆREMNMODYFLI	25	Simon N ^o 7.
	2	†ÆDELRÆDRE†ATD	FÆNEMNMODYFLI		Do: N ^o 29
	3	†ÆDELRE†ADRPÆ	FÆREMNNMODYFLI	22	Dean of S ^t Patrick's
	4	Same as N ^o 1	†EDWINE MOLVNI	17½	Do
Bare head with 9 sceptre Rev CRV ¼ in the quarters of a short double cross.	5	†ÆDELRÆDRÆXATOX	†FAZTOLO-DILFMEI	25½	Plate 3, N ^o 70
	6	†EDELREDREXANL	†FAZTOL-DINLIN-	27	Do: N ^o 72
	7	†EDCINÆDEL†ACO	DIFLIME	22½	Do: N ^o 71
	8	Do	†EODECFIMO-ATD	25	Dean of S ^t Patrick's
	9	Do	†TOLE-ODIFLIM	25	Do

Coin bearing the name of **CNUT,**

Head with Crown Fleury		†ENVTRE†ANGLORV	†FERENNMODYF	16½	Ruding App. Plate N ^o 28
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TABLE 8.

Descriptions & Legends of the most remarkable unappropriated HIBERNO-DANISH COINS.

Type	N ^o	Legend of Obverse.	Legend of Reverse.	Weight Grains	Reference
Irish Type. Amulets &c in the angles of the cross.	1	OWA QIC *MDINO	*INIICONEIC		Simon N ^o 18
	2	HVTMITIMNI	MILINIAMNI		Do: N ^o 19
	3	ACGR II *MIDIN	OV DINIMIV DINN		Do: N ^o 20
Full Face Rev: Cross Moline.	4	*MORENONIMOMIHOI VFINEON:EVEONIVIOI	OIMMOMIMOMIMOMIM		Do: N ^o 21
Without head.	5	Across the Field *IEVOENI *OIVE *IOIE.ONOEIIIE	*IOVER NIOCH *EOVIIDIE		Plate 2. N ^o 35
Do: Rev: Triquetra	6	Across the Field *OENANI *EIEGV:ENOC:EENRA			Do: N ^o 36
Irish Type. Hand in one quarter of the cross	7	*IIDNICIIDINII	III I * III III		Do: N ^o 44
	8	*IIF.IDINITIF	III * III III III	14½	Do: N ^o 45
	9	*IIDNDIFIIIN	NDINIIDIIIL	12½	Do: N ^o 46
Do: no Hand.	10	*FNIDIOFIEION	*INREIIOTIOIEI		Plate 3 N ^o 53
Do Hand in two quarters.	11	*RINRINI *IRNO	*NINIIONINEI		Do: N ^o 54
	12	*HNDLMOFIDNM	*IILINN N WOND	15½	Do: N ^o 55
	13	OIRIIDIFDMODIIO	*NEIWEINOMNNFIN		Do: N ^o 56
	14	*IIDIRIIONIDII *I	*MLNFRIIFHONIL	16	Do: N ^o 57
	15	OITCUM *MDNIO	IINNNNNNOIN		Do: N ^o 61
	16	:NDFDNLNDNI	*NDLDNLIOLNNR	12½	Supplement Plate 2. N ^o 39
	17	*IIITIDFIFIDI	*ITITILILII	12½	Do: N ^o 44
	18	.IIONQNI *INLIKI	IIIIIIOMIIIIIIII *	15½	Do: N ^o 45
	19	ITFRIT *DIEDII	FDFFDFIDF *DI	14	Do: N ^o 47
	20	7NICIEN *IIDII	*JIIIIIOIIOII		Do: N ^o 46
Do: Hand in one quarter.	21	*IMONQNIHTII	IDIIIIIIIDII	14	Do: N ^o 48
Helmed Head Rev: short double cross.	22	ED * IEIRID * DI	*EDPMEONLUN: I	12½	Supplement Plate 3. N ^o 49
Without Head. Rev: short double cross.	23	*HOIE * IOIEOI * IEVOEOI	*ILI * IOIE * IOIE * IOIE		Plate 3. N ^o 62.
Irish Type.	24	*IIPITIFDIOIF *	ININDIOIIIIII *	16	Supplement Plate 2. N ^o 2.
Hand in two quarters of the cross.	25	*IDICMIITICIDK	*EL * ICIITIH * DI	14½	Do: N ^o 3
GRVX. in the quarters.		* Ethelred. *TDELIXE DREXAIIX	*ELEDNIEAOLIVII	23	Do: N ^o 4

Coin of REGINALD III.

Irish Type	† R N I I N L D I I R I	† H I I I I I O I I I I D I I	II	Do No. 1

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF
HIBERNO-DANISH AND IRISH COINS.

VARIETIES OF THE IRISH BRACTEATE COINS.

No.	TYPE.	Weight Grains.	Reference.
1	In a circle of Pellets a short double cross with Fleurs de lis in the angles. The circle surrounded with strokes.	7	Pl. 4, No. 74.
2	Long single cross with a small square in the centre, and large Fleurs de lis in the angles.	10	No. 75.
3	In a circle of Pellets a long single cross, terminating in the centre in a small circle; a Trefoil or Shamrock in two alternate quarters, and a Quatrefoil or Rose in the other two.	7	No. 76.
4	Long single cross, ornamented with Pellets, having in two alternate angles, a circle divided by a cross, with a Pellet in each angle; in another quarter four Annulets, containing Pellets, and in the fourth an oval ornament containing a line of Pellets.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	No. 77.
5	A variety of the preceding differing from it, in having two of the annulets with tails appended.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	No. 78.
6	In a circle of Pellets, a long double cross, with a Cross Fourchy in two alternate quarters, and a Pellet within two Crescents in each of the others.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	No. 79.
7	Long double cross, with a Cross Fourchy in one angle, three Annulets with tails in the second, a Trefoil in the third, and a kind of ornamented Trefoil in the fourth.	5	No. 80.

No.	TYPE.	Weight Grains.	Reference.
8	Long cross, potent, having in the angles a small cross, in a circle, surrounded by pellets; the margin filled with strokes.	4	No. 81.
9	Long double cross, having in two quarters a Sceptre, an Annulet in the third, and something indistinct in the fourth.		No. 82.
10	Long single cross, terminating in the centre in a circle; in each angle is a sceptre, with the head inclined to the centre of the cross.		No. 83.
11	This coin, of which scarcely half remains, exhibits a long single cross, with two Pellets at each end, in each of two quarters a Fleur de lis; the others are broken off.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	No. 84.
12	Within a tressure of four leaves, a short single cross, with Annulets in the angles; and within each leaf of the tressure another Annulet, surrounded by pellets.	3	No. 85.
13	Within an ornamented Square, a single cross, with an Annulet in each quarter.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	No. 86.
14	This coin, of which scarcely half remains, exhibits a long cross Potent, having in one quarter a Heart, ornamented with Pellets, and in another a Triangle, with a Pellet in the centre, and each angle terminating in a Pellet. The other quarters are broken off.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	No. 87.
15	This mutilated coin, which may perhaps be similar to No. 16, only exhibits two Annulets, with forked tails, and another surrounded with Pellets.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	No. 88.
16	Short cross, with an Annulet in each quarter; two of the Annulets having forked tails, and another a single tail; other Annulets and Pellets interspersed.		Supp. Pl. 3, No. 62.
17	Similar to No. 4, but having the oval ornament in two quarters, and the circle in the other two.		Supp. Pl. 3. No. 63.
18	Long double cross, having in two of the quarters a large circle, containing four Annulets; a large Annulet in the third, and a square with large Pellet in the fourth.		Supp. Pl. 3. No. 64.

No	COIN,	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
1	halfpenny	IOHANNES . DOM . Head full faced in a circle.	ADAM . ON . DWE . Short double cross in a circle, Annulets in the Angles.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dean of St. Patrick's Cabinet.
2	Do.	ALEX . ON . DWE .	10	Do,
3	Do.	NORMAN . ON . DW . or DWE .	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Simon, No. 40.
4	IOHANNES . DOMIN . IBER .	NORMAN . ON . DWELI .	10	Dean of St. Patrick's
5	IOHANNES . DOM .	NICOL . ON . DWE .	10	Do.
6	Do.	RODBERD . ON . DWE .	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Simon, No. 38.
7	Do.	RODBERD . ON . WE .	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Authors collection.
8	Do. DOMIN .	RODBERT . ON . DW .	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dean of St. Patrick's
9	Do. DOM .	TOMAS . ON . DW . or DWE .	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Simon, No. 39.
10	Do.	MARC . ON . WATER ,	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dean of St. Patrick's
11	Do. DOMI .	MARCVS . ON . WA .	10	Do.
12	IOHANNIC . DOM .	MARCVS . ON .	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do,
13	IOHANNES . DOM .	ALEXAND . ON . WA .		Simon, No. 41.
14	Do.	WHILELMVS . ON . WA .		Simon, No. 42.
15	Do.	.....DE WATER .		Pl. 4, No. 89
16	Do. DO .	VIIN . ON	10	Dean of St. Patrick's
17	IOHANNES . DO ON . WA . Retrograde.	.... ON . ANCION .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
18	Farthing	A Mascle with ornamented points in a circle of Pellets.	NORM, in the quarters of a cross, in a circle of Pellets.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ed. to Simon Ad. Pl. No. 10
19	Do.	TOMA . —————		No. 11.
20	Do.	NICO . —————	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	No. 12.
21	Do.	ALEX . —————		No. 13.
22	Do.	ADAM . —————		No. 14.
23	Do.	: ARC —————	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Supp. to Pl. No. 66.

No.	COIN.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
1	Penny.	IOHANNES . REX . In a Triangle, the king's Bust, full faced, with Crown Fleury, Sceptre in right hand, and a Rose of 5 leaves in left corner.	ALEXANDER . ON . DIVE . In a Triangle, a Star, blazing over a crescent; small Stars in the angles.		
2	Do.	IOHAN . ON . DIVELI .	20	Pl. 4. No. 90
3	Do.	ROBERD . ON . DIVE .	22 ¹ ₂ 21	Simon, No. 44.
4	Do.	WILELM . P . ON . DIVE .	23	Pl. 4. No. 91
5	Do.	WILLEM . ON . DIVE .	23	Dean of St. Patrick's
6	Do. no Bust, head only.	WACE . ON . LIME .	22 ¹ ₂	Do.
7	Do. as No. 5.	WILLEM . ON . LIME .	21 ¹ ₂	Simon, No. 43,
8	Do.	WILLEM . ON . WAT .	20	Dean of St. Patrick's
9	halfpenny	IOHAN . REX . In a Triangle, the king's Bust, full faced, with Crown Fleury; Stars in the angles.	ROBERD . ON . D . or DI . In a Triangle, a Cross upon a Cres- cent, Stars in the angles.	10 ¹ ₂ 8 ¹ ₂	Do.
10	IOHANNES . R .	ROBERD . ON . DI .	9 ¹ ₂	Do.
11	IOHAN . REX .	WILLEM . ON D . or DI .	7	Simon, No. 45.
12	IOHANNES . REX .	Do. DI .	11	Authors Collection.
13	IOHA : : : REX .	.... ON . DIVE .	9 ¹ ₂	Dean of St. Patrick's
14*	IOHANNES . REX .	WACE . ON . LI .	8 ¹ ₂	Pl. 4, No. 93
15	IOHAN . REX .	WILLEM . ON . LIME .	8 ¹ ₂	Pl. 4, No. 92
16	Do. Rude head, occu- pying the entire Triangle.	WILLEM . ON . D .	10 ³ ₄	Rud. 2d Sup. Pl. 2, No. 22.
17	Base Metal a forgery of the time.	IOH : :	Legend defaced.	6 ¹ ₂	Dean of St. Patrick's
18	Fart hing.	IOHAN . RE . In a Triangle, full faced head, with crown fleury; small stars in the angles.	ROBERD . In a Triangle a blazing Star.	6 ¹ ₂	Supplement. Pl. 3, No. 67
19	: O : N . R . . . In a Triangle, a very rude head.	WIL : : M .	4 ³ ₄	Do. No. 68.
20	IOHANES . RX .		2 ¹ ₂	Rev. Mr. Martin's.
21	CRVX . A short double cross in an inner circle.	PATRICII . A short cross in an inner circle.	5 ¹ ₂	Pl. 4, No. 94

* This coin is incorrectly given in the Plate, being drawn from an imperfect specimen.

No.	COIN.	OVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
1	Penny.	HENRICVS . REX . III. In a triangle the king's bust, full faced, with crown fleury, sceptre in right hand, a rose of five leaves to left.	DAVI . ON . DIVELI . Long double cross, Pellet in centre. Three Pellets in each quarter.	22 ³ ₄ 18 ¹ ₂	Simon, No. 48.
2	Do.	Do. Legend retrograde.	23 ¹ ₂	Supp. Pl. 3. No. 69.
3	Do. small Star near Scep- tre.	Do. as No. 1.	21 ¹ ₂	Dean of St. Patrick's.
4	Do. as No. 1, but very rude, a Cross on Sceptre.	Do. DEVELI.	22	Do.
5	Do. as No. 1.	Do. DOVELI.	22 ¹ ₄	Author's Collection.
6	Do.	Do. DAIVELI.		Ruding's List.
7	Do.	DAVID . ON . DILI .	16 ¹ ₂	Dean of St. Patrick's.
8	Do.	RICARD . ON . DIVE .	22 ¹ ₂ 19 ¹ ₂	Simon, No. 47.
9	Do. Rose of six leaves.	Do.	22	Dean of St. Patrick's.
10	Do. small Star near Sceptre.	Do. Sup. Pl. 3, No. 70.	22 ¹ ₂	Author's Collection.
11	Do. Cross on Sceptre.	Do.	22	Do.
12	Do. as No. 1.	RIC . OND . ARD . IVE .	21 ¹ ₂	Do.
13	HENRIC . REX . D . very rude,	HOV . ON . DLNE .		Pl. 4, No. 96
14	halfpenny	Type and legend as No. 1.	Type and Legend as No. 8.		Simon, No. 49

VARIETIES OF THE COINS OF EDWARD I., II. AND III.

1	Penny.	EDW . RANGL . DNS . HYB . In a triangle, the king's bust full faced with crown Fleury, vertex of triangle downwards, no Pellet under the bust.	CIVITAS . DVBLINIE . Cross, with three Pellets in each angle.	22 20 ¹ ₂	Pl. 4, No. 99
2	....	Do. one Pellet under bust.	Do.	22 ¹ ₂ 19 ¹ ₂	Simon, No. 50.
3	....	Do. two Pellets under bust.	Do.	22 ¹ ₂ 21 ¹ ₄	Do. No. 53.

No	COIN.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
4	Penny.	Do. two Do. very rude	Do. Legend retrograde.	22	Dean of St. Patrick's
5	Do. three Do.	Do. as No. 1.	22 21	Ruding, Pl. 2, No. 26
6	Do. one Do.	Do. with English, n	17½	Author's Collection.
7	Do. two Do.	Do.	20½	Do.
8	Do. three Do.	Do.	21 20½	Do.
9	Do. Do. Cross before legend.	Do.	21	Supp. Pl. 3, No. 72.
10	Same type and legend, no Pellet under the Bust.	CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. B. L. Retrograde. Roman N.	18½	Dean of St. Patrick's
11	Do. Rose on Breast.	CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. Roman N.	22½	Do.
12	Do. Large face occupying nearly the whole triangle.	Do.	27¼ 20¼	Pl. 4, No. 98
13	Do. Four pellets under, very rude.	Inscription blundered.	23½	Dean of St. Patrick's
14	Do. Do.	As No. 6, but I E joined.	23¾	Rud. 2d, Supp. Pl. 2, No. 29
15	Type and legend as No. 3, legend commencing at right side.	CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. English n	27	Simon, No. 55.
16	EDW. R. ANGL. D. X. NS. VID.	Do.	21½	Dean of St. Patrick's
17	Type and legend as No. 1, Rose on Breast.	CIVITAS. WATERFOR.		late Mr. Ley- bourn's col.
18	Do.	——— WATERFOR.	22¼	Dean of St. Patrick's
19	Do. 1 Pellet under bust.	——— WATERFOR.	22	Do,
20	Do. Two Pellets do.	Do.	22 20½	Simon, No. 54.
21	Do.	——— WATERFOR.	22	Author's collection.
22	Do. Three Pellets do.	——— WATERFOR.	17	Late Mr. Leybourn's.
23	Do. Pellet in each angle.	——— CORCACIE.	22	Simon, No. 51.
24	+ EDWRANGL. DNS. HYB. Bust in a circle, no triangle.	——— DVBLINIE. English n	13	Dean of St. Patrick's
25	Do. ——— HIB.	Do. Roman N.	15	Supp. Pl. 3. No. 71.

No	COIN.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
26	Penny.	Do. Do.	CIVITAS. DVBLIN.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pl. 4, No. 97
27	halfpenny	Type and legend as No. 1.	———— DVBLINIE.	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ 10	Simon, No. 52.
28	....	Do. Rose on Breast.	Do.		Late Mr. Leybourn's.
29	....	Do. as No. 1.	Do. English n	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Author's Collection.
30	....	Do.	CIVITAS. WATERFOR.	10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Snelling's 1st Ad. Pl. No. 15
31	....	Do.	———— VATERFOR.	10	Dean of St. Patrick's
32	....	Do.	———— CORCACIE.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pl. 4, No. 100
33	Farthing.	E. R. ANGLIE. Same type.	———— DVBLINIE.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dean of St. Patrick's
34	....	Do.	———— DVBLIN.		Snelling's 1st Ad. Pl. No. 14
35	....	Do.	———— VATERFOR.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do. No. 13.

COINS OF HENRY VI.

1	Groat.	Open Crown, in a double tressure of nine points.	CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. Cross and Pellets; the alternate ones connected by Annulets.	44 41	Simon, No. 71.
2	....	Do. tressure of 10 points.	Do. S. Reversed.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dean of St. Patrick's
3	....	Do. tressure of 12 points.	Do. as No. 1.		Simon, No. 61.
4	Penny.	Do. tressure of 8 points.	Do. Only one set of Pellets, connected by an Annulet.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dean of St. Patrick's
5	....	Do. tressure of 9 points.	Do. as No. 1.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pl. 5, No. 103
6	....	Do.	Do. Cross Fourchy, no Annulets.	12	Dean of St. Patrick's
7	....	Open Crown in a circle of beads.	CIVITAS. DVBLIN. Cross and Pellets, no Annulets.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	Ed. to Simon Ad. Pl. No. 15
8	....	Do., in a double tressure of twelve points.	CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. Same type.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Snelling, No. 16.
9	Groat.	HENRICVS. DI. GRA. DNS. HIBERNIE. Full faced bust, crowned in a double tressure of eight points.	CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. Cross and Pellets.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dean of St. Patrick's

No	COIN.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
10	Groat.	Same legend, but HIBE or HIBER. Same type, but tressure of 9 points.	Do.	24 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dean of St. Patrick's
11	....	Do. HIBERNIE. <i>M. M.</i> four pellets.	Do.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
12	....	HEN::::DEI. G:::HYBE. Same type, tressure of ten points.	Do.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pl.5, No.104
13	....	HENRICVS. DEI. GRA. DNS. HYBER. Full faced bust, crowned in a tressure of seven points; two Annulets at each side of the head.	Do.		Simon, No. 70.
14	....	::ENRIC::::GLI. x FRAN. Type as No. 10.	CIVITAS. WATERFORD. Same type.	32	Pl.5, No.105
15	Penny.	HENRICVS. DNS. HIBERNIE. King's bust in a circle, Star at right side.	CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. Same type.	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rev. Mr Martin's cabinet.

The Patrick given in Pl. 5, No. 102, and assigned to this reign, seems from its weight, to belong to that of Edward IV.

COINS OF EDWARD IV.

1	Groat.	Open Crown in a double tressure of eight points, small Roses in the outer angles.	CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. Cross and Pellets joined by annulets.	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pl.5, No.106
2	....	Do. Large Roses.	Do. alternate pellets only joined by annulets.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	No. 107.
3	....	EDWARDVS. DI. GRA. DNS. HYBERNIE. Open Crown in a double tressure of nine points.	POSVI. &c. CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. Cross and Pellets, Rose <i>M. M.</i>	40	Snelling, No. 17.
4	....	Do. DEI. Same type, but annulets in outer angles of tressure; Cross Fleury <i>M. M.</i>	Do. Alternate Pellets joined by annulets. No <i>M. M.</i>	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38	Supplement Pl. 4, No. 75
5	....	Legend as No. 4; Type as No. 3, Rose <i>M. M.</i>	POSVI. &c. CIVITAS. WATERFORD. Cross and Pellets, Rose <i>M. M.</i>	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pl.5, No.109
6	Penny.	EDWARD. DI. G. DNS. HYB. Open Crown in a double circle, cross pierced <i>M. M.</i>	CIVITAS. DVBLIN. Cross and Pellets.	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Supplement Pl. 3, No.74
7	....	No legend, open crown in a double tressure.	CIVITAS. W. Rest of the legend broken off, Cross and Pellets.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pl.5, No.110

No	COIN.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
8	Groat.	EDWARDVS . DEI . GRA . DNS . HYBERNI . Cross within a Rose of 5 leaves, in a double tressure of 5 points, pellets in the angles, Rose <i>M. M.</i>	POSVI ., &c. CIVITAS . DVBLINIE . In an inner circle a Rose, in centre of a Sun of sixteen rays. Rose <i>M. M.</i>	28	Snelling, No. 19.
9	Penny.	EDW . D . G . DNS . HYBERN . Small cross in centre of a Rose of 5 leaves.	CIVITAS . DVBLINIE . Small Rose in centre of a Sun of sixteen rays.	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Snelling, No. 18.
10	Groat.	EDWARDVS . DEI . GRA . DNS . HYBERN . Bust full faced, crowned in a tres- sure of nine points. Rose <i>M. M.</i>	Legend as last, Rose on a Sun. Legend divided by Roses and Suns.	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ 47 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	Snelling, No. 22.
11	half groat	Do.	Do.	22	
12	....	EDWAR . DI . GRA . DNS . HYB . Same type.	Do.	20	Rud. Sup. 2. Pl. 4, No. 11.
13	....	Do. DI . GR . Tressure of seven points. Rose <i>M. M.</i>	CIVITAS . DVBLIN . Legend divided by Roses.	22	Snelling, No. 21.
14	....	Same as No. 12, but HYBERN .	VILLA . DE . TRIM . Same type ; legend divided by Crosses and Pellets.		Supp. Pl. 4, No. 76.
15	Penny.	EDWAR . D . G . D . HYBER . Same type without tressure. Rose <i>M. M.</i>	CIVITAS . DVB : : : : Same type ; legend divided by Ro- ses.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Snelling, No. 21.
16	half groat	EDWAR . R . ANGL . D . HYB . King's bust without tressure. Cross <i>M. M.</i>	CIVITAS . DVBLINI . Large Sun of ten rays. Rose <i>M. M.</i>	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do. No. 25.
17	Groat.	EDWARDVS . DEI . GRA . DNS . HYBERNIE . Bust full faced, crowned in a tres- sure of nine leaves. Rose <i>M. M.</i>	POSVI ., &c. CIVITAS . DVBLINIE . Cross and Pellets, <i>M. M.</i> Cross pierced.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dean of St. Patrick's.
18	....	Do. Cross pierced <i>M. M.</i> Some HYBER .	Do.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ 32	Simon, No. 85.
19	....	Do. G . on the breast. Some HYBERNI .	Do.	32 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Author's collection, &c.
20	....	Do. Rose <i>M. M.</i>	Do.	34	Dean of St. Patrick's.
21	....	Do. Sun <i>M. M.</i>	Do.	32 31	Dean of St. Patrick's.
22	....	Do. GR . and HYBER .	Do. Sun <i>M. M.</i>	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Simon, No. 73.

No.	COIN.	OVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
23	Groat.	Some HYBERNI. GRA. and Do. Cross M.M. G. on the breast; two annulets at each side.	Same legend. Three pellets in two quarters; two pellets and a Star in the others. Cross M. M.		Simon, No. 79.
24	....	Do.	Same legend. Three pellets in two quarters; two pellets and a Rose in the others. Cross M. M.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dean of St. Patrick's.
25	....	Do. IBERNIE. Rose and Sun alternately at each side. Rose M. M.	Same legend. Cross with large rose in centre. No Pellets.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
26	....	Do. HYBER. Sun M. M.	Do. Rose M. M.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24	Simon, No. 81.
27	....	EDWARDVS. DEI. GRA. REX. AGL. FRA. Full faced bust, crowned in a tres- sure of eleven points; Rose and Sun alternately at each side. Crown M. M.	Do.		Do. No. 80.
28	....	Do. FRAC. D. Z.	Do.	26	Dean of St. Patrick's.
29	A Forgery of the time. Base Metal.	:: DW :: :: ANG :: :: :: Bust full faced, crowned in a tressure of nine points. Rose at each side.	+ x OSVI. DEVM. ADIVTO. R. DIVTM. CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. Cross and Pellets.	27	Author's Collection.
30	....	Legend defaced; type as last.	POSVI., &c. CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. Cross and Pellets in two quarters; two pellets and a Rose in the others.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dean of St. Patrick's.
31	half groat	EDWARD. DI. GRA. DNS. HYBER. Full faced bust, crowned in a tressure of eight points. Sun M. M.	POSVI., &c. CIVITAS. DVBLIN. Cross and Pellets.	19	Do.
32	....	Do. Tressure of nine points.	Do. DVBLINIE. Sun M. M.		Simon, No. 89.
33	....	Same legend and type. Cross pierced M. M.	Same as No. 31.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dean of St. Patrick's.
34	Penny.	EDWAR. DI. GR. DNS. HYBE. Full faced bust, crowned in a circle; small cross at each side.	CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. Cross and Pellets.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
35	....	Do. Pellet at each side.	Do.	8	Do.
36	....	EDWARD. REX. ANG. Z. FR. Same type. Annulet at each side. Cross M. M.	CIVITAS. DVBLIN. Three Pel- lets in two quarters; two Do. and a mullet of five points in the others.		Simon, No. 91.
37	....	ED :: :: :: HYBER. Same type. Pellet at each side.	Same legend. Cross and Pellets; a Rose in the centre of the Cross.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pl. 5, No. 111

No	COIN.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
38	Penny.	Legend defaced; two Suns at each side.	Do. No Pellets.	5	Simon, No. 115.
39	Do. Rose at one side, Star at the other.	Do.	7 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dean of St. Patrick's.
40	Do. Rose and Star alternately at each side.	Legend defaced. Two Roses and a point in two quarters; one Rose and two points in the others.	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Author's Collection.
41	Legend defaced. Rose and Point alternately at each side.	Same as last.		Snelling, No. 26.
42	As No. 40. EDWARD. DNS. HYBER.	CIVITAS. DVBLIN. Three Roses in each quarter.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dean of St. Patrick's.
43	EDWAR. : : : : Rose and Star on right, Rose and Pellet on left.	Do.	7	Do.
44	Do. Pellet on right side, Rose on left.	Do.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
45	halfpenny	Legend defaced; Rose at each side.	CIVITAS. DV : : : : Cross, with small Rose in the centre. No Pellets.		Snelling, No. 23.
46	Legend defaced; small cross at each side.	Same type and legend, but Rose large.		Do. No. 24.
47	Groat.	EDWARDVS. DEI. GRA. DNS. HYBERN. Bust full faced, crowned in a tressure of nine points. G. on the breast. Cross pierced M. M.	POSVI., &c. CIVITAS. WATERFORD. Cross and Pellets, on some a small cross over Pellets in alternate angles. Cross pierced M. M.	34 32	Simon, No. 76.
48	Do. Sun M. M.	Do. Sun M. M.	33	Dean of St. Patrick's.
49	Do. Cinquefoil M. M. Tressure of seven points.	Do. Cinquefoil M. M.		Simon, No. 75.
50	Do. Quatrefoil M. M. V. on the breast; tressure of nine points.	Same as No. 47, but Quatrefoil M. M.		Do. No. 84.
51	Do. HIBERNIE. W. on the breast, placed sideways. Cross at each side. Rose M. M.	Do. Rose M. M.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pl. 5, No. 116
52	Same as No. 47. Rose M. M.	Same as No. 47.	33	Dean of St. Patrick's.
53	Do. No letter on breast.	Do.	30	Do.
	Do. Do, cross M. M.	Do.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.

No	COIN.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
55	Groat.	Do. Do. Rose M. M. Quatrefoil at each side.	Do. Rose M. M.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pl.5, No.117
56	....	Do. Rose at each side.	Do.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	No. 118.
57	Penny.	EDW::::A. DNS. IBERNIE. Bust full faced, crowned in a circle. Pellet M. M. Pellet at each side.	CIVITAS. WATFORD. Cross and Pellets.	9	Pl.5, No.119
58	....	EDW:::::D::::: Same type. Cross M. M. A cross and a Pellet at each side.	Do.	9	Pl.6, No.120
59	....	Do. Rose and Sun at each side. Two Pellets over.	Do.	8	Dean of St.Patrick's.
60	....	EDWAR. DEI. GRA. DNS. IBERNIE. Type as last.	Do. WATERFORD.	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do,
61	....	::DWAR:::::HYBE:: Same type; a Quatrefoil at each side.	Do. WATFOR. A Rose in the centre of the cross.	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pl.6, No.121
62	Groat	EDWARDVS. DEI. GRA. DNS. HYBER. HYBERN. or HYBER- NI. Bust full faced, crowned in a tressure of nine points,; G. on the breast. Cross pierced M. M.	POSVI., &c. VILLA. DE. DROGHEDA. Cross and Pellets; on some alternate Pellets connected by Annulets. Cross M. M.	34 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Simon, No. 74, 77.
63	....	Do. HYBERN. Annulet at each side and two over.	Do.	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do. No. 78.
64	....	Do. No letter on breast; no Annulets.	Do.	36	Dean of St.Patrick's.
65	....	Do. HYBER. or HY- BERN. Same type; Rose and Sun alternately at each side. Rose M. M.	Do. Cross with Rose in centre. Rose M. M.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 27	Do.
66	....	Do.	Do. Sun M. M.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
67	....	Do. HYBER.	Do. VILLA. DROGHE- DA. Rose M. M.		Simon, No. 82.
68	Penny.	EDWARD. REX. ANG. Z. FR. Bust full faced, crowned in a circle. Sun at each side.	VILLA. DE. DROGHEDA. Cross and Pellets.		Do. No. 92.
69	....	Same type and legend.	VILLA. DE. DROGHEDA. Same type.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dean of St.Patrick's.
70	....	EDWARD:::::::::: Same type. Rose M. M.	VILA. DE. DROG::::: Same type, Rose in centre of Cross.	7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pl.5, No.114.

No	COIN.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
71	Penny.	::DW ::::: Same type; a Pellet at each side.	VILLA. DE. DROGHE. Same type without Rose.	9	Authors.
72	Groat.	EDWARDVS. DEI. GRA. DNS. HYBER. Bust full faced, crowned in a tressure of nine points. Cross <i>M. M.</i>	POSVI., &c. VILLA. DE. TRIM. Cross and Pellets. Cross <i>M. M.</i>	34 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dean of St. Patrick's.
73	....	Do. EDWARD. Tressure of seven points.	Do.		Simon, No. 86.
74	....	Same as No. 72.	Do. Rose <i>M. M.</i>	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dean of St. Patrick's.
75	....	EDWARD. DI. GRACIA. DNS. HYBERI. Same type; Rose on each side; L. on breast. Cross <i>M. M.</i>	POSVI., &c. CIVITAS. LIMIRICI. Three Pellets in two alternate quarters; two Pellets and a Rose in the others. Rose <i>M. M.</i>	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
76	....	EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX. ANGLE. FRA. Type, &c. as last.	Do.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
77	....	EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. FRANC. Same type, but tressure of seven points. Star on each side; L. on breast. Cinquefoil <i>M. M.</i>	Same legend. Three Pellets in two alternate quarters; two Pellets and a Star in the others. Cinquefoil <i>M. M.</i>	32	Simon, No. 83.
78	half groat	EDWARDVS. DEI. GRA. DNS. HYBERNI. Type, &c. as No. 75, but Rose <i>M. M.</i>	Same as No. 75.	15	Ed. to Simon, Ad. Pl. No. 16
79	....	EDWARD ::::: Type, &c. as last.	Same legend. Cross and Pellets.	17	Dean of St. Patrick's.
80	Penny.	EDW ::::: DEI. GRA. DNS. HYBERN. Bust full faced, crowned in a circle. Rose at each side.	CIVITAS. LIMIRICI. Type as No. 75.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ed. to Simon, Ad. Pl. No. 17
81	....	Legend defaced. Bust full faced crowned, in a circle.	Same legend. Cross and Pellets.		Late Mr. Leybourn's.
82	....	Do.	Do. Rose in centre of Cross.	10	Pl. 5, No. 115
83	Groat.	EDWARDVS ::::: Bust full faced, crowned in a tressure of ten points.	POSVI., &c. CIVITAS. CORCACIE. Cross and Pellets.	20	No. 112.
84	....	EDWARD ::::: Same type, but tressure of eight points. Rose at each side. Cross <i>M. M.</i>	Do. Cross <i>M. M.</i>	36 38	No. 113.

No.	COIN.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
85	Groat.	EDWARDVS. DI. GRA. DNS. HYBERN. Same Bust; tressure of nine points. Cross <i>M. M.</i>	POSVI., &c. VILLA. WEIXFOR. Cross and Pellets. Cross <i>M. M.</i>		Simon, No. 93.
86	REX. ANGL. FRANCIE. some ANGLI. or ANGLE. Arms of England on a Cross Pom- mete.	DOMINVS. HYBERNIE. Three Crowns in Pale, on a Cross Pommete.	32 19½	Do. No. 88.
87	Do. ANGLIE. Rose <i>M. M.</i>	Do.	31 29½	Supp. Pl. 4, No. 78.
88	DOMINVS. HYBERNIE. Same type. Roses.	Do.	30 32	Pl. 6, No. 124
89	Do. Legend commencing from the right side.	Do.	24	No. 125.
90	EDWAR. REX. ANGLIE. FRAN- CI. Same type.	Do.		Simon, No. 87.
91	EDWARDV : : : : ANGL : : Same type.	Do.	29½	Supp. Pl. 4, No. 72.
92	EDWARD. REX : : : : : Same type.	Do.	29	Dean of St. Patrick's.
93	REX. ANGLIE. FRA. Same type. The Arms of Kildare at each side of the Royal Arms. Some have Fleur de lis <i>M. M.</i>	DOMINOS. YBERN. Same type, within a tressure of eight or nine points. Some have Fleur de lis <i>M. M.</i>	28 22	Pl. 6, No. 122 No. 123.
94	REX. ANGLIE. LIE. Same type, &c.	DOMINOS. Y. BERNIE. Same type, &c.	28	Dean of St. Patrick's.
95	REX. ANIE. FRANC. Same type, &c.	Same as No. 93.	30	Do
96	REX. ANGLIE. FRANCI. or FRANCIE. Type as No. 86, &c.	ET. REX. HYBERNIE. Same type. Rose <i>M. M.</i>	27 24	Pl. 6, No. 126 No. 127.
97	half groat	Same as No. 86.	DOM. HIBERNIE. Same type.		Simon No. 95.
98	E. REX. ANG. Z. FRANCIE. or ANGL. Same type.	DOMINVS. HIBERNIE. Same type.	14½ 13	Dean of St. Patrick's
99	Do.	CIVI : : : : : Same type.	11	Do.
100	EDWAR. DOM. HYB. Same type.	CIVITA : : : : : Same type.	11½	Do.

No.	COIN.	OVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
101	half groat	EDWARD . DOM . HYBE . Same type.	CIVITAS DVBLINIE . Same type.		Simon, No. 94.
102	....	Legend defaced. Same type with Arms of Kildare.	Legend defaced. Same type.	12	Dean of St. Patrick's.
103	Penny.	REX . ANGL . FRANC . Same type.	DOMINVS . HYBERN . Same type.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do,
104	....	REX . ANGL . Z . FRACIE . Same type.	DOMNVS . HYBENIE . Same type.	7	Simon, No. 90.
105	Farthing.	Legend defaced. Same type.	Legend defaced. Same type,	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pl. 6, No. 128
106	Small Brass.	Legend defaced. Full faced bust crowned in a circle,	Legend defaced. Cross and Pellets.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Suppl. Pl. 4, No. 77.
107	Small Copper.	EDW : : : : DI : : : : Three Crowns, two above and one below on a shield, in a double circle.	CIVITAS . DVBLIN . Rose and Sun in the centre of a Cross, in a double circle.	10	Pl. 6, No. 129
108	Patrick.	PATRIK . Small open Crown in a circle. Branch and Annulet.	Plain Cross in a circle.	11	Dean of St. Patrick's.
109	....	Do.	Do. P. in one angle ; no circle.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pl. 5, No. 102
110	....	PATRICIVS . Bust of St. Patrick, full faced with mitre.	SALVATOR . the letters divided by Roses. Large Cross with Roses and Quatrefoil, alternately in the angles.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	No. 108.
111	....	Do.	Do. with Roses and Suns.	9	Supp. Pl. 3, No. 73.

COINS OF RICHARD III.

1	Groat.	RICARDVS . DEI . GRA . DNS . HYB . Bust full faced, crowned in a double tressure of eight or nine points ; a Rose and Sun alternately at each side of the head. Rose M. M.	POSVI . &c. VILLA . DROGHEDA . Cross with large Rose in the centre ; no Pellets. Rose M. M.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pl. 6, No. 131
2	Penny.	RIC : : : : : Bust full faced, crowned in a circle. Rose and Sun alternately at each side. Rose M. M.	VILLA . DROGHEDA . Same type.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Snelling, No. 27.
3	..	R : : : : : RDDNS : : : : Bust full faced, crowned in a circle. Rose M. M.	::: VITAS : : : : AT : : : : Cross and Pellets ; Rose in the cen- tre.	7	Pl. 6, No. 132

No	COIN.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
4	Groat.	RICAR. REX. ANGL. or AN- GLE. FRANC. Arms of England on a Cross Pom- mete.	DOMINVS. HYBERNIE. Three Crowns in Pale on a Cross Pommete.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	Simon, No. 96.
5	....	Do. RICARD. and AN- GLI.	Do.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pl.6, No.130

COINS OF HENRY VII.

1	Groat.	REX. ANGLIE. FRANCIE. or FRANC. Arms of England on a Cross Pom- mete.	DOMINVS. HIBERN. or HIBERNIE. Three Crowns in Pale on a Cross Pommete; H. under the lower crown. Fleur de lis M. M.	29 24	Simon, No. 64.
2	....	Do. FRAN.	DOMINOS. YBERNIE. Same type and H.	29	Dean of St. Patrick's.
3	....	Do. FRA. Arms of Kildare on each side.	Do. In a double tres- sure of nine points.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
4	....	Do. Arms of Kildare in form of a figure of 8.	DOMINVS. HYBERNIE. Same type and H.		Simon, No. 65.
5	....	DOMINOS : : : : NIE. Type as No. 1.	Same as No. 2.	27	Dean of St. Patrick's.
6	....	Legend as No. 1. Same type in a double tressure of four points; two Cinquefoils in the lower angles of the tressure outside.	DOMINVS. HIBERN. Same type in a double tressure of nine points. Cinquefoil M. M.		Simon, No. 66.
7	....	HENRIC. DI. GR. REX. Type as No. 1.	CIVITAS DVBLINIE. Type and H. as No. 1, but upper Crown arched.		Do. No. 63.
8	....	HENRICVS. DI. GRACIA. Same type in a double tressure of four points. A small cross in two lower corners outside.	CIVITAS. WATERFOR. or WATERFORD. Type and H. as No. 6.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pl.6, No.134
9	....	Do. REX. some D. GRACIA. Simon's wants the two small crosses.	Do. WATERFORD.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	Do. No. 133 Simon No. 62
10	....	Do. R.	Do. Without H. Quatrefoil M. M.	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	Supp. Pl. 4, No. 80.
11	....	Do.	Do. WATERFORDE. Without H. Mullet M. M.	30	Dean of St. Patrick's.
12	half groat	REX. ANGL. Z. FRANCIE. Type as No. 1.	DOM. HIBERNIE. Type and H. as No. 1.	14	Simon, No. 68.

No	COIN.	OVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
13	half groat	REX. ANG. FRANCIE. Same type.	DOMINOS. VBER. Same type.	14 ¹ ₂	Dean of St. Patrick's.
14	Do. ANGL.	DOMINVS. HIBERNIE. Same type.	15 ¹ ₂	Do.
15	HENRIC. DOM. OBAR. Same type.	CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. Same type without H.		Simon, No. 67.
16	Penny.	REX. ANGLIE. Same type.	DOM : : : : : Same type with H.	6 ¹ ₂	Pl. 6, No. 135
17	: : : : : CVS : : : : : Same type.	: : : : : NIE. Same type without H.	7	Dean of St. Patrick's.
18	Groat.	HENRICVS. DI. GRA. REX. AGL. Full faced bust, crowned in a circle. Pellet M. M.	POSVI. &c. SIVITAS. DVBLINE. Cross and Pellets.		Simon, No. 56.
19	Do. AGLIE. Cross M. M.	Do. CIVITAS. DVBLI. or DVBL. Cross Fourchy. Cross M. M.	25 ¹ ₂ 24	Do. No. 57.
20	Do. GRACIA. and AGLI. Pellet M. M.	Do. DVBLIN. No M. M.	28	Do. No. 58.
21	Same as last. Same Quatrefoil M. M.	POSI. DEVM. DEVTORIV. CIVITAS. DVB. Same Type.	25	Pl. 7, No. 139
22	Do. AGLIE. Quatrefoil at each side of the head. No M. M.	POSVI. &c. CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. Same Type.		Simon, No. 59.
23	HENRICVS. DEI. GRACIA. REX. Cinquefoil at each side of the head. Pellet M. M.	Do.		Do. No. 60.
24	HENRICVS. DI. GRA. : : : : REX. ANI Large Crown Fleury on the king's head ; a Cross and Annulet at each side.	POSVI. DEVM. IRAIV : : : SIVITAS. DVBLINIE. Same Type.	29 ¹ ₂	Pl. 7, No. 138
25	HEN : : : : DGRACIA. REX. AGLIE. HI. Type as No. 18, &c.	POSVI. &c. CIVITAS. DVBLINI. Same Type.	27	Dean of St. Patrick's.
26	: : : : NR : : : : : DI. GRA- CIA. REX. Same type.	Do. DVBLIE.	26 ¹ ₂	Do.
27	HENRICVS. DEI. GRACIA : REX. Same type.	Outside CIVITAS. DVBLN. IBER. Inside CIVITAS. DVBLIE. Same type.	25 ¹ ₂	Do.

No	COIN.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
28	Groat.	Legend blundered. Same type.	POSVI. &c. SIVITAS. DVBLIN. Same type.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dean of St. Patrick's
29	Do. Small cross at each side of the head.	Do. Legend blundered.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
30	HENRIC :::::::::: Rose of 5 leaves at each side of the head.	Do.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
31	HENRICVGDI ::::::::::: IE. Type as No. 18, &c.	POSVI, &c. blundered, IDERV :: DSILCI. Same type.	29	Pl. 6, No. 136
32	HENRICVS. DEI. GRACIA REX. AGLI. Bust full faced, crowned in a double tressure of eleven points, terminated by small crosses. Cross M. M.	POSVI, &c. CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. Cross Fourchy and Pellets. Cross M. M.		Simon, No. 69.
33	Do. REX. AN.	Do. SIVITAS. DVBLINIE.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dean of St. Patrick's.
34	Do. REX ::; LIE. Tressure of nine points.	CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. Same type.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do
35	Do. Tressure of twelve points.	Do.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28	Do.
36	Do.	Do. SIVITAS. DVB- LINE.	27	Do.
37	HENRIC. DEI. GRACIA. REX. AGLI. Bust full faced, crowned in a tres- sure of six points, without the small crosses.	Do. CIVITAS. DVB- LINIE. H. in centre of cross.	29	Do.
38	HENRICVS. DEI. GRACIA REX. ANLI. Same type, tressure terminated by small crosses.	POSVI, &c. blundered, HITON. DVBLIN. Same type without H.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
39	HENRIC. DEI. GRA. REX. ANG. FR. Tressure of seven points without the small crosses. Cross M. M.	POSVI. &c. CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. Same type &c.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
40	Do. Tressure of nine points. Cross M. M.	Do.		Do.
41	HENRIC. DEI. GRA. REX. ANG. Z. FR. Bust full faced, with double arched crown in a tressure of eight points. Cross M. M.	Do.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	Simon, No. 98.

No	COIN.	OVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
42	Groat.	HENRIC. DEI. GRA. REX. ANG. Z. FR. Tressure of nine points.	POSVI, &c. CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. Same type, &c.	28 27	Dean of St. Patrick's.
43	Do. Tressure of six points.	Do.	30	Do,
44	HENRICVS. DI. GRA. REX. AGL. and FR. Same type. Tressure of seven points, terminated by small crosses. Cross M. M.	Do. Cross M. M.		Simon, No. 97.
45	HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. ANG. Z. FRA. Same type. Tressure of ten points; no crosses.	POSVI, &c. CIVITAS. DVBLINI. Cross Fourchy and Pellets. Boar's head in centre.		Do. No. 99.
46	HENRIC. DE::::A+::: Same type. Tressure indistinct and irregular.	POSVI, &c. CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. Cross Fourchy and Pellets.		Pl. 7, No. 141
47	HENRICVS. DE::::: Same type. Tressure of nine points; two Annulets at each side of the head.	Do. h in centre of the cross.	28	Do. No. 142.
48	HENRIC::::::::::: Same type in tressure of four points. No Annulets.	Do.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dean of St. Patrick's.
49	Legend defaced. Same type. Tres- sure of six points.	Legend blundered. Same type.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
50	half groat	HENRIC. DI. GRAR. HIBER- NIE. Bust full faced, with arched crown in a double tressure.	POSVI, &c. CIVITAS. DVXBLIN. Cross and Pellets.		Rev. Mr Martin's Cabinet.
51	Legend defaced. Same type. Tres- sure of nine points.	Do. CIVITAS. DVXLIN.		Pl. 7, No. 143
52	HE::::::::::: h under a large arched crown.	:::::ITAS::::::::::: Cross and Pellets.		Do. No 140.

COINS OF HENRY VIII.

1	Groat.	HENRIC. D. GRA. REX. AGL. Arms of England, crowned on a Cross Fourchy.	FRANCE. DOMINVS. HIBER- NIE. Harp crowned between HR. both crowned. Trefoil M. M.	36	Simon, No. 104.
2	....	HENRIC. VIII. D. G. R. AGL. Z. Same type.	Do. Small crosses M. M.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35	Dean of St. Patrick's

No	COIN.	REVERSE.	OBVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
3	Groat.	Do. Some AGLIE.	Do. Trefoil M. M.	42 40	Author.
4	Do. AGLIE. Crown M. M.	Do. Crown M. M. H. A.	37½	Simon, No. 105.
5	Do.	Do. HI.	39 36	Simon, No. 106.
6	Do. generally AGL.	Do. H. K.	36½ 30	Do. No. 107.
7	Do. but GRA. and ANGLIE. Trefoil M. M.	FRANCIE. ET .HIBERNIE. REX. H. R. Same type. Trefoil M. M.	39½	Dean of St. Patrick's
8	Do. DI. GRACIA. ANGLIE. Fleur de lis M. M.	Do. Fleur de lis M. M.	38 35	Simon, No. 108.
9	Do. but AGLIE. Rose M. M.	Do. Rose M. M.	38½	Dean of St. Patrick's
10	half groat	HENRIC. VIII. D. G. R. AG- LIE. Same type. Crown M. M.	FRANCI. DOMINVS. HIBERN. H. A. Same type. Crown M. M.		Simon, No. 172.
11	HENRIC. 8. D. G. R. AGL Z. Same type and M. M.	FRANCE. or FRANCIE. DNS. HIBERNIE. H. A. Same type and M. M.	21 20½	Pl. 7 No. 145.
12	Do.	Do. H. I.	20¼ 19	Do. No. 146.
13	Do.	Do. FRANCIE. DNS. HIBERN. H. K. Same type and M. M.		Ed. to Simon, Ad. Pl. No. 18
14	Do. but AGLI.	Do. FRANCE. DNS. HIBER. H. K. Same type and M. M.	19	Dean of St. Patrick's.
15	Sixpence.	HENRIC. 8. D. G. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX. Full faced bust, crowned.	CIVITAS; DVBLINIE, Arms of England on a cross Fleury. Harp M. M.	44 37½	Simon, Nos. 100, 101.
16	Do. Harp M. M.	Do. Boar's head M. M.	37 34	Dean of St. Patrick's
17	Same as No. 15.	Do. Small Sun M. M.	35	Do.
18	Do.	Do. P. M. M.	35½ 32	Do.
19	Do.	Do. E. M. M.	29	Do.
20	Do.	Do. Boar's head M. M.	37½ 36	Do.

No	COIN.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
21	Sixpence.	HENRIC. 8. D. G. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX. Same as No. 15.	CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. Do. No M. M.	39	Dean of St. Patrick's.
22	....	Do. Rose in front.	Do. P. M. M.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ 33	Do.
23	....	Do. FRANC. Z. HIB- NIE. No M. M.	Do. Boar's head M. M.	41	Do,
24	Threepence	HENRIC. 8. D. G. AGL. FR. Z. HIB. REX. Same type.	Do. Harp M. M.	22	Simon, No. 102.
25	....	Do.	Do. P. M. M.	19	Dean of St. Patrick's.
26	....	Do. Harp M. M.	Do. M. M.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Author.
27	....	Do. AN. Z. HIB. Three quarter face. No M. M.	Do. P. M. M.	19	Dean of St. Patrick's.
28	Three halfpenny Piece.	H. D. G. ROSA. SINE. SPI- NE. Legend divided by lozenges. Same type.	CIVITAS. DVBLIN. Same type. No M. M.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Snelling, 1st Ad. Pl. No. 28.
29	Three Farthing Piece.	H. D. G. ROSA. SINE. SPI. Full faced bust, crowned.	Do.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ruding, 2nd Sup. Pl. 16, No. 19
30	Six Pence	HENRIC. VIII. DI. GRACIA. AGLIE. Arms of England, crowned on a Cross Fourchy. Fleur de lis M. M.	FRANCIE. ET. HIBERNIE. REX. 37. Harp crowned between H. R. also crowned Fleur de lis M. M.	36 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dean of St. Patrick's.
31	....	HENRIC. 8. D. G. ANGL. FRANC. Same type, but crown open, bearing five strawberry leaves.	Do. 38.	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
32	....	Do. Crown arched.	W. ET. HIBERNIE. REX. 38. Roses between the words. Same type with H. R. Rose M. M.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	Simon, No. 103.
33	....	Do.	Do. Four Pellets M. M.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dean of St. Patrick's
34	....	Do.	Do. Trefoil M. M.	39	Do.
35	....	HENRIC. 8. DEI. GRACIA ANGLIE. Same Type.	W. FRANCIE. ET. HIBERNIE. REX. Same type.	37	Do.
36	....	HERE. 8. R. AGIA; ; LIE Same Type.	FRANCIE. ET. INE. REX. Same type.	31	Do,

No.	COIN.	OVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
37	Sixpence.	Blundered legend. Same type very rude.	Blundered legend. Harp crowned between R. R. both crowned.	34	Pl.7, No.147
38*	...	Do.	Legend unintelligible. Harp crowned between two indistinct letters, both crowned.		Do. No.148.
39	Groat.	Blundered legend. Same type. Crown M. M.	Blundered legend. Harp crowned between H. A. both crowned. Crown M. M.		Do. No 144.

* From the two first letters of the legend on the reverse, which seem ED. we should be almost inclined to suppose this Coin was struck by Edward VI.

COINS OF MARY.

1	Shilling.	MARIA . D . G . ANG . FRAZ . HIB . REGINA . Bust to right, with necklace crowned Small Annulet M. M.	VERITAS . TEMPORIS . FILIA . MDLIII . Harp crowned between. M. R. also crowned.	95½ 75	Simon, No. 109.
2	....	Do.	Do. Date MDLIII.	90	Dean of St. Patrick's.
3	Groat.	Do.	Same as No. 1.		Simon, No. 111.
4	half groat	MARIA . D . G . A . FR . Z . HIB . REGI . Same type and M. M.	VERITAS . TEMPORIS . FILIA . Same type.		Do. No. 110.
5	Penny.	M . D . G . ROSA . SINE . SPIN . Same type. Lozenge M. M.	Do.	12	Snelling, Pl.1, No.29.

COINS OF PHILIP AND MARY.

1	Shilling.	PHILIP . ET . MARIA . D . G . REX . ET . REGINA . ANGL . or ANG . Busts of the King and Queen, face to face. A Crown over. 1555 in the Exergue. Rose M. M.	POSVIMUS ., &c. Harp crowned between P. M. both crowned. Rose M. M.		Simon, No. 112.
2	....	Do. No M. M.	Do. Portcullis M. M.	131 115	Dean of St. Patrick's
3	.... Seems less base.	Do.	Do.	99	Author's.
4	Groat.	Do. Date 1555, with the Crown between.	Do. Portcullis M. M.	7½ 36½	Dean of St. Patrick's &c.

No	COIN.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
5	Groat.	Do. A. ANG. or AN- GL. 1556.	Do.	47 45	Dean of St. Patrick's
6	....	Do. Z. instead of ET. 1557.	Do. Rose M. M.	47 44	Simon, No. 113.
7	....	Do. A. or AN. 1558.	Do.	43 39½	Dean of St. Patrick's, &c.
8	....	Do. No letters after Regina. Same date.	Do.	46	Do,

COINS OF ELIZABETH.

1	Shilling, Base.	ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FRA. Z. HIB. REG. REGI. or RE- GINA. Bust to right, crowned. Rose M. M.	POSVI., &c. Harp crowned between; E. R; also crowned. Rose M. M.	138½ 120	Simon, No. 116.
2	Groat. Do.	Do.	Do.	47 39	Do. No. 117.
3	Shilling Fine.	ELIZABETH. D. G. A. F. ET. HIBERNIE. REG. or REGI. Same bust in a circle. Harp M. M.	POSVI., &c. Crowned shield, bearing three harps between. 15—61. Harp M. M.	73 63½	Do. No. 118.
4	Groat, Do.	Do. RE. or REGI.	Do.	23½ 21	Do. No. 119.
5	Shilling Base.	ELIZABETH. D. G. AND. FRA. ET. HIBER. REG. or RE. Arms of England Trefoil M. M.	POSVI, &c. Harp crowned. Trefoil M. M.	86½	Simon, No. 120.
6	....	Do. Star M. M.	Do. Star M. M.	86½	Dean of St. Patrick's
7	....	Do. Martlet M. M.	Do. Martlet M. M.	71½	Do.
8	Sixpence, Do.	Do. FR. and RE. Same type, Trefoil M. M.	Do. Trefoil M. M.	47	Simon, No. 121.
9	....	Do. Star M. M.	Do. Star M. M.	43	Dean of St. Patrick's
10	....	Do. Martlet M. M.	Do. Martlet M. M.	44 38½	Do. &c.
11	Threepence Do.	Do. Star M. M.	Do. Star M. M.	20	Do.
12	....	Do. Martlet M. M.	Do. Martlet M. M.	17½	Do.
13	....	Do. Star M. M.	Do. Trefoil M. M.	13	Ed. to Simon No, 19.

No	COIN.	OVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
14	Penny,	ELIZABETH . D . G . AN . FR . ET . HIBER . RE . Arms of England between E . R . Star M . M .	POSVI ., &c. Harp crowned between 16—01. Star M . M .	28 ¹ / ₂ 26 ¹ / ₂	Simon, No. 122.
15	....	Do. Cross M . M .	Do. Cross M . M .	27	Author's.
16	....	Do. Martlet M . M .	Do. 16—02. Martlet M . M .	27	Do.
17	....	Do. Star M . M .	Do. Star M . M .	21 ¹ / ₂	Dean of St. Patrick's
18	....	Do. Crescent M . M .	Do. Crescent M . M .		Do.
19	half penny	Do. HIB. Star M . M .	Do. 16—01 No M . M .	14	Simon, No. 123.
20	....	Do.	Do. Star M . M .	9	Dean of St. Patrick's
21	....	Do. Cross M . M .	Do. Cross M . M .	16 ¹ / ₂	Author's
22	....	Do. REG. Martlet M . M .	Do. 1602. No M . M .	10	Dean of St. Patrick's

COINS OF JAMES I.

1	Shilling. 1st Coinage	IACOBVS . D . G . ANG . SCO . FRA . ET . HIB . REX . Bust to left crowned. Bell M . M .	EXVRGAT . DEVS . DISSIPEN- TVR . INIMICI . Harp crowned. Bell M . M .	68 67 ¹ / ₂	Simon, No. 124.
2	....	Do. Martlet M . M .	Do. Martlet M . M .	68 ¹ / ₂	Dean of St. Patrick's
3	Sixpence. Do.	Do.	TVEATVR . VNITA . DEVS . Same type and M . M .	33 30 ¹ / ₂	Do.
4	....	Do. Bell M . M .	Do. Bell M . M .	31 ¹ / ₂	Simon, No. 125,
5	Shilling. Second Coinage.	IACOBVS . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRA . ET . HIB . REX . Same type. Large Rose M . M .	HENRICVS . ROSAS . REGNA IACOBVS . Same type. Large Rose M . M .	66 ¹ / ₂ 65	Do. No. 126.
6	....	Do. Small Rose M . M .	Do. Small Rose M . M .	68 ¹ / ₂ 66	Dean of St. Patrick's &c.
7	....	Do. Martlet M . M .	Do. Martlet M . M .	70	Do.

No	COIN.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
8	Shilling, 2nd coinage	Do. Escallop M. M.	Do. Escallop M. M.	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ 63	Dean of St. Patrick's, &c.
9	Sixpence, Do.	Do. Large Rose M. M.	Same as Nos. 3, 4, Large Rose M. M.		Simon, No. 127.
10	....	Do. HI. Small Rose M. M.	Do. Small Rose M. M.	29	Author's.
11	....	Do.	Do. Large Rose M. M.	34	Dean of St. Patrick's
12	....	Do. Large Rose M. M.	Do. Small Rose M. M.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
13	....	Do. Martlet M. M.	Do. Martlet M. M.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	Author's.
14	....	Do. Escallop M. M.	Do. Escallop M. M.	35	Do,
15	Farthing.	IACO. D. G. MAG. BRI. 2 Sceptres in Saltire through a crown Rose M. M.	FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Harp Crowned. No M. M.		Simon, No. 128.
16	....	Do. Triangle M. M.	Do.	12	Author's.
17	....	Do. Small Cross M. M.	Do.		Dean of St. Patrick's.
18	....	Do. BRIT. Annulet M. M.	Do.		Do,

COINS OF CHARLES I.

1	Farthing.	CAROLVS. D. G. MAG. BRIT. 2 Sceptres in saltire through a crown in an inner arch. Bell M. M.	FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. Harp crowned in an inner circle. Bell M. M.		Simon, No. 129.
2	....	Do. BRI. Fleur de lis M. M.	Do. Fleur de lis M. M.		Dean of St. Patrick's
3	....	Do. BRIT. Harp M. M.	Do. Do.		Do.
4	....	Do.	Do. Woolpack M. M.		Do.
5	....	CARO. D. G. MAG. BRI. or BRIT. Same type without the inner circle. Rose M. M.	FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Same type without the inner circle. No M. M.	10	Author's.
6	....	Do. BRI. Fleur de lis M. M.	Do.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.

No	COIN.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
7	Farthing.	Do. BRI. No M. M.	Do. Martlet M. M.		Dean of St. Patrick's.
8	....	Do. Annulet with Pellet, in the centre M. M.	Do. No M. M.		Do.
9	Crown, Inchiquin money.	An irregular piece, stamped in a circle, 19 dwts. 8 grs.	Same as Obverse.	459	Simon, No. 132.
10	* Half Crown, Do.	Do. nine dwts. sixteen grs., in a double circle.	Same as Obverse.	238½ 275	Snelling, Pl. 1, No. 35.
11	Shilling, Do.	Do. three penny weights and twenty- one grains in a treble circle.	Same as Obverse.		Do. No. 34.
12	Nine Pence, do	Do. two penny weights and twenty grs. in a double circle.	Same as Obverse.	68	Ruding, Pl. 27, No. 4.
13	Sixpence. Do.	Do. One penny weight and twenty-two grains, in a double circle.	Same as Obverse.	44½	Snelling, Pl. 1, No. 33.
14	....	Do.	Six large Annulets.		Rev. Mr. Martin.
15	Groat, Do.	Do. One penny weight and six grains, in a circle.	Same as Obverse.		Simon, No. 130.
16	....	Do.	Four large Annulets.	30	Do. No. 131.
17	Threepence		Three Do.	22	Ruding, 1st Suppl. Pl. 6, No. 4.
18	Crown.	Vs. in a double circle.	Same as Obverse.	442	Simon, No. 133,
19	Half Crown.	IIs. VI ^d . Do. Coin irregularly shaped.	Same as Obverse.	212	Snelling, Pl. 1, No. 32.
20	Crown Ormond Money.	C. R. crowned in a double circle, the outer one beaded.	Vs. in a double circle, the outer one beaded.	458 454	Simon, No. 134.
21	Half Crown, do.	Do.	IIs. VI ^d . Do.	230	Do. No. 135.
22	Shilling, Do.	Do.	XII. Do.	91	Do. No. 136.
23	Six Pence Do.	Do.	VI ^d . Do.	45	Do. No. 137.

* Both these Half Crowns weigh more than the regular weight.

No	COIN.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
24	Groat.	C. R. crowned in a double circle, the outer one beaded.	IIIIn. Do.	30	Simon, No. 138.
25	Threepence Do.	Do.	IIIIn. Do.	22	Do. No. 139.
26	Twopence Do.	Do.	IIIn. Do.	15	Do. No. 140.
27	Penny. Do.	Do.	IIn. Do.	7	Ruding, Pl. 27, No. 15
28	Rebel Crown.	Large cross in a plain circle.	Vs. in a plain circle.	353	Snelling, Pl. 1, No. 31.
29	Do. Half Crown.	Do. in a double circle.	IIIs. VIIn. in a double circle.	176	Simon, No. 173.
30	Cork Shilling.	CORK. 1647. in a beaded circle. In an octagonal piece.	XIIIn. in a beaded circle.	69 68	Snelling, Pl. 1, No. 30.
31	Do. Six pence.	Do.	VIIn. Do.	34 28½	Simon, No. 143.
32	Square Brass Piece.	CORK. in a circle.	A rude Castle in a double circle		Pl. 7, No. 149
33	Do.	Y. T. 1646, in a circle.	Ship in a circle.	56	Do. No. 150.
34	Do. much smaller.	Do. A bird over.	Do.	14	Supp. Pl. 4, No. 89
35	Circular Brass Piece.	CORKE. under a crown. Two branches, Saltire ways; all in a small double circle.	Without legend or type.	57½	Pl. 7, No. 151
36	St. Patrick's halfpenny	FLOREAT. REX. King David kneeling, playing on a harp; a crown over. Star M. M. Some without M. M.	ECCE. GREX. St. Patrick standing with crosier in left hand and trefoil in right, extended over a multitude. Arms of Dublin, with two heads over.	133	Simon, No. 141.
37	Do. Farthing.	Do. No M. M.	QVIESCAT. PLEBS. St. Patrick standing with crosier in left hand, and right extended over reptiles. A Church behind.	86	Do. No. 142.
38	....	Do.	Do. Type something different and Church much smaller.	89	Author's.
39	....	Do. Small annulet and figure of 8 below.	Same legend and type.		Dean of St. Patrick's
40	Copper Siege Pieces.	CAROLVS. D. G. M::: Two Sceptres in Saltire, through a crown in a double circle.	FRAN.: : : : : REX. Harp crowned between C. R. in a double circle.	55½	Supp. Pl. 4, No. 82.

No	COIN.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
41	Copper Siege Piece.	Do. MAG. BRI.	FRA :: T :: :: :: R. REX. Same type.	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ 58	Do. Nos. 83, 84, 85, 86.
42	.....	CARO ; :: :: :: :: :: Same type.	:: RA. ET. HIB : :: :: :: Same type without C. R.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do. No. 87.
43	.....	Same type and legend, but very rude; shape very irregular.	Same type and legend, but very rude; C. R.	52	Do. No. 88.

COINS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

1	Farthing.	A. CORKE. FARTHING. Arms of the Commonwealth between two branches.	A. CORKE. FARTHING A Harp.	67	Pl.7, No.152
2	Do. small.	A. CORKE. FARTHIN. Same type.	A. CORKE. FARTHIN Same type.	13	Do. No.153.
3	Square Brass Piece.	Shield bearing the Arms of the Commonwealth, and of Ireland.	KER,		Snelling, Pl.1, No.39.
4	Do.	Do.	E. Other letters defaced.		Do. No. 38.

COINS OF CHARLES II.

1	Crown.	CAR. II. D. G. MAG. BRIT. Roses between the words. Imperial Crown in a circle. Fleur de lis M. M.	FRA. ET. HYB. REX. F. D. &c. Roses between the words. Vs. in a circle. Fleur de lis M. M.	427	Snelling Pl.1, No. 37.
2	Half Crown.	Do. Fleur de lis between the words.	Do. II. VIb. Fleur de lis between the words.	219	Ruding, Pl.30, No.2,
3	....	Do. Quatrefoils between the words. Quatrefoil M. M.	Do. Quatrefoils, be- tween the words. Quatrefoil M. M.		Do. No. 3.
4	Copper.	:: :: :: :: G. MAG. B. A small imperial crown.	:: :: :: :: HIB. REX. A small imperial crown. Another countermarked.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	Supp. Pl.4, No.90.
5	Farthing.	CAROLVS. II. D. G. M. B. Two Sceptres in Saltire, through a Crown.	FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Harp crowned. Fleur de lis M. M.	28 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Simon, Do. 174.
6	halfpenny	CAROLVS. II. DEI. GRATIA. Bust laureate, and garnished to left.	MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Harp crowned between 16—80.		Simon, No. 144.
7	....	Do.	Do. 1681.	105	
8	....	Do. Much neater, and letters very small.	Do. Do. much neater and letters very small.	111	Author's.

No	COIN.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
9	halfpenny	Same as Nos. 6, 7.	Same as No, 6, 7. Date 1682.		
10	....	Do.	Do. 1683.		
11	....	Do.	Do. 1684.		
12	Dublin halfpenny	LONG . LIVE . THE . KING . Harp crowned.	THE . DVBLIN . HALFPENNIE , Arms of Dublin, 1679 over. Cross M. M.		Simon, No. 175.

COINS OF JAMES II.

1	halfpenny	IACOBVS . II . DEI . GRATIA . Bust Laureate and garnished to right.	MAG . BR . FRA . ET . HIB . REX . Harp crowned between 1685.		
2	....	Do.	Do. 1686.	129	Simon, No. 144.
3	....	Do.	Do. 1687.		
4	....	Do.	Do. 1688.		
5	Gun money Crown, Some Cop- per & some re-struck.	IAC . II . DEI , GRA . MAG . BRI . FRA . ET . HIB . REX . King in armour with head bare and sword drawn, on horse-back trotting to left.	CHRISTO . VICTORE . TRIVM- PHO . ANO . DOM . 1690 . Arms of England, &c., crowned in form of a Cross; a large crown in the centre.	245 189 159	Simon, No. 157.
6	Do. Pewter.	Same legend and type. but on the edge, MEIORIS . PESSERA . FATI . ANNO . REGNI . SEXTO .	Do.		
7	Gun money Half Crown	IACOBVS II . DEI . GRATIA . Bust Laureate and garnished to right.	MAG . BR . FRA . ET . HIB . REX . Two Sceptres in Saltire, through a crown between J . R . Above XXX . 1689 . Below July.		
8	....	Do.	Do. Aug. or Augt.	239	
9	....	Do.	Do. Do. Date under crown.		Pl.7, No. 154
10	....	Do.	Do. Sepr.	231	
11	....	Do.	Do. Oct. OCTR . or OCT .	223	Simon, No. 155.
12	....	Do.	Do. 8 ber.		
13	....	Do.	Do. Nov.	218	

No	COIN.	OVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
14	Gunmoney Half crown	IACOBVS. II. DEI. GRATIA. Bust laureate and garnished to right.	MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX Do. Dec.		
15	Do.	Do. Jan :		
16	Do.	Do. Feb :	206	
17	Do.	Do. Mar.		
18	Do.	Do. Mar. 1690.		
19	Do.	Do. Apr.	213	
20	Do.	Do. Do. small.	136	
21	Do.	Do. May large.	227	Author's.
22	Do.	Do. Do. small.	155	Simon, No. 156.
23	Do.	Do. June.	173	Author's.
24	Do.	Do. July.		
25	Do.	Do. Aug.		Dean of St. Patrick's
26	Do.	Do. Oct.		Do.
27	Do. Shilling.	Do.	Do. June, 1689.		
28	Do.	Do. July.		
29	Do.	Do. Aug. or Augt.	97	
30	Do.	Do. Sept. or Sepr.	88	
31	Do.	Do. Oct. Octr. or OCTR.	104 97	
32	Do.	Do. 8 BE ^r or 8 BER.		Simon, No. 147.
33	Do.	Do. Nov : or Novr.	99	
34	Do.	Do. 9r.	111	
35	Do.	Do. Do. with Castle.	102	Pl. 7, No. 155
36	Do.	Do. Dec :		
37	Do.	Do. 10r.	95	
38	Do.	Do. Jan.	90	
39	Do.	Do. Feb.	89	
40	Do.	Do. Mar.	92	
41	Do.	Do. Mar : 1690.		Dean of St. Patrick's.
42	Do.	Do. Apr.	99	

No	COIN.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
43	Gun money Shilling.	IACOBVS. II. DEI. GRATIA. Bust laureate and garnished to right.	MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Do. Do. small.		
44	....	Do.	Do. May. or may	104	Simon, No. 149.
45	....	Do.	Do. June.		Dean of St. Patrick's.
46	....	Do.	Do. Aug.		
47	....	Do.	Do. Sept.		
48	Do. Sixpence.	Do.	Do. June.		
49	....	Do.	Do. July.	55½	Simon, No. 148,
50	....	Do.	Do. Aug.	40½	
51	....	Do.	Do. Sepr.		Dean of St. Patrick's.
52	....	Do.	Do. 7 ber.		Do.
53	....	Do.	Do. Nov.		
54	....	Do.	Do. Dec.		
55	....	Do.	Do. Jan.	51	
56*	....	Do.	Do. Feb.		
57	halfpenny Brass.	Do. Neck bare.	Same legend, 1690. Harp crowned.		Rud. 2d. Sup. Pl. 6, No. 1.
58	Hibernia.	Do. Bust clothed.	HIBERNIA. 1691. Hibernia sitting with cross in right hand, and left leaning on a harp,	87	Simon, No. 152.
59	Pewter Groat.	Do.	MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. 1689. Harp crowned between II—II.		Simon, No. 177.
60	Large Pewter Piece.	Same legend. The king laureate on horseback, with sword in right hand. Two specks of brass upon the horse.	Same legend and date. A large crown of brass in the centre of the field.		Rud. 2d. Sup. Pl. 6, No. 11.
61	Pewter halfpenny	Same legend. The king on horse- back, with sword in right hand and a hat on his head. Two specks of brass on the horse.	MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. HALFPENY. Two sceptres in saltire, through a crown of brass. A lion over the crown. A harp under.		Do. No. 10.
62	Do. Penny.	Same legend. Bust laureate to right. Neck bare.	MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. 1689. Harp crowned. A piece of Prince's metal in the centre.		Simon, No. 150.
63	....	Do. Id. behind head.	Same legend; some BRI. Harp crowned between 16—90. Same piece of metal in centre.		Do. No 176.

* A sixpence of May, 1690, is in the Cabinet of the Dean of Lismore.

No	COIN.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
64	Pewter halfpenny	Same legend and head.	Same legend, 1689. Type as No. 62.		Dean of St. Patrick's.
65	....	Do. Under the head a small sprig. M. M.	Do. 1690.		Simon, No. 151.

COINS OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

1	Halfpenny.	GVLIELMVS. ET. MARIA. DEI. GRATIA. Busts of the King and Queen. The King's laureate to left.	MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. ET. REGINA. Harp crowned between 16—90.		
2	....	Do.	Do. 1691.		
3	....	Do.	Do. 1692.		
4	....	Do.	Do. 1693.		
5	....	Do.	Do. 1694.	85	Simon No. 158.

COINS OF WILLIAM III.

1	Halfpenny.	GVLIELMVS. III. DEI. GRA. Bust laureate to left.	MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Harp crowned between 16—95.		
2	....	Do. Bust in armour.	Do. 1696.	110	
3	....	Do. Bare.	Do.		Simon, No. 159.

COINS OF GEORGE I.

1	Wood's halfpenny	GEORGIVS. DEI. GRATIA. REX. Bust laureate to left.	HIBERNIA. 1722. Female sitting to right, with both hands leaning on a Harp.	108	Simon, No. 160.
2	....	Do.	Same legend and date. Female sitting to right with palm-branch in right hand and left leaning on a harp.		Do. No. 161.
3	....	Do.	Do. 1723.	110	
4	....	Do.	Do. 1724.		
5	.... *This is a Pat- tero,	Do. Long neck.	Do. 1724 in the exerque.		Snelling, Pl. 2, No. 26.

No	COIN.	OVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
6	Wood's halfpenny * Snelling thinks there is a Farthing of this type.	Do. Do. D. G. only.	HIBERNIÆ. 1722 in the exergue. Female sit- ting with harp in both hands, and looking to a rock to left.		Snelling, No. 24.
7	....	Do.	Do. 1723.		
8	Farthing.	Legend and type as No. 1, &c.	Legend, date, and type as No. 3.	59	Simon, No. 169.
9	.... * This is a Pat- tern.	Do. As No. 6.	Do. As No. 5.		Snelling, No. 25.

COINS OF GEORGE II.

1	halfpenny	GEORGIVS. II. REX Bust laureate to right.	HIBERNIA. 1736. Harp crowned.		Simon, No. 170.
2	....	Do.	Do. 1737.		
3	....	Do.	Do. 1738.		
4	....	Do.	Do. 1741.		
5	....	Do.	Do. 1742.		
6	....	Do.	Do. 1743.	95	
7	....	Do.	Do. 1744.		
8	....	Do.	Do. 1746.		
9	....	Do.	Do. 1748.		
10	....	Do.	Do. 1751.		
11	....	Do.	Do. 1752.		
12	....	Do.	Do. 1753.		
13	....	Do.	Do. 1760.	110	
14	Farthing.	Do.	Do. 1737.	101	
15	....	Do.	Do. 1738.		
16	....	Do.	Do. 1744.		Simon, No. 171.
17	....	Do.	Do. 1760.	69	
18	Do. Pewter.	Do.	Do.	67	Author's.
19	Voce Populi halfpenny	VOCE. POPVLI Bust laureate to left.	HIBERNIA. 1760. Female seated with harp.	109	
20	Do. Farthing.	Do.	Do.		

No	COIN.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
1	halfpenny	GEORGIVS. III. REX. Bust laureate to left.	HIBERNIA. 1766. Harp crowned.	156 94	Snelling, Pl. 2, No. 29.
2	....	Do.	Do. 1769.	125 81	
3	....	Do.	Do. 1775.		
4	....	Do.	Do. 1781.	111 96	
5	....	Do.	Do. 1782.		
6	Penny.	Do. D. G. bust gar- nished.	Do. 1805.	266	Rud. Sup. 2, Pl. 6, No. 9.
7	halfpenny	Do.	Do.	134	
8	Farthing.	Do.	Do. 1806.	67½	
9	Bank of Ireland Six Shilling. Piece.	GEORGIVS. III. DEI. GRA- TIA. REX. Bust laureate in armour to left.	BANK. OF. IRELAND. TOKEN. SIX. SHILLINGS.—1804. Hibernia sitting with palm-branch in right hand and left leaning on a harp.		Rud. Supp. Part. 2, Pl. 8, No. 9.
10	Bank of Ireland 2s. 6d.	Do. 1808.	BANK. TOKEN. XXX. PENCE. IRISH. Type same as last.	191	Do. No. 10.
11	Do.	GEORGIVS. III. DEI. GRA- TIA	In the field.	64	Do. No. 11.
10	Pence.	Same bust.	BANK. TOKEN. TEN. PENCE. IRISH. 1805.		
12	Do.	Do.	Do.	31	Do. No. 12.
5	Pence		BANK. TOKEN. FIVE. PENCE. IRISH. 1805.		
13	Do.	GEORGIVS. III. DEI. GRA- TIA. REX.	In a wreath of Shamrocks.	55	Do. Pl. 14 No. 10.
10	Pence.	Same bust but neck bare.	BANK. TOKEN. 10. PENCE. IRISH. 1813.		

COINS OF GEORGE IV.

1	Penny.	GEORGIVS. IV, D. G. REX. Bust laureate, clothed to right.	HIBERNIA. 1822. Harp crowned.	266	
2	....	Do.	Do. 1823.	261	
3	halfpenny	Do.	Do. 1822.	128	
4	....	Do.	Do. 1823.	130	

APPENDIX No. 2.

LIST OF VARIETIES OF THE GUN MONEY.

The Crowns exhibit no varieties of Type or Legend, but differ greatly in weight. 1 signifies the lowest degree of Rarity—4 the highest—U unique—R rarity.

HALF CROWNS.	R	SHILLINGS.	R	SIXPENCES.	R
1689. July,	2	1689. June,	4	1689. June,	2
August,	1	July,	2	July,	1
Do. Date under crown.	4	August,	1	August,	2
September,	1	September,	1	September,	3
October,	1	October,	1	7 ber	3
8 ber	4	8 ber	2	November,	2
November,	1	November,	1	December,	2
December,	2	9r.	2	January,	1
January,	2	Do. with Castle,	3	February,	2
February,	1	December,	2	1690. May,	U
March,	2	10r.	2		
1690. March,	2	January,	1		
April,	1	February,	1		
Do. Small	2	March,	1		
May. Large	4	1690. March,	4		
Do. Small	1	April,	1		
June,	2	Do. Small.	2		
July,	2	* May,	1		
August,	3	June,	3		
October,	4	August,	3		
		September,	4		
None of June. 1689.		None of July. 1690.		None of Oct. 1689, or after	
Sept. 1690.		Oct. ———		Feb. 1689, except one of	
				May, 1690, in the Dean of	
				Lismore's Cabinet.	

* The Shillings of May, 1690, are the commonest; a large hoard of them having been found near Rathcormack.

APPENDIX No. 3.

A LIST OF IRISH TOKENS,

Commencing with the period of the Commonwealth, and ending with that of the Reign of George II.

COPPER OR BRASS.

No.	TOWNS.	LEGEND.	DATE.	REFERENCE
1	Antrim.	William Craford, Merchant in Antrim.		Dean of St. Patrick's.
2	Armagh.	Thomas Sanders, Merchant of Ardmagh.		Do.
3	....	James Taylor, Merchant in Ardemagh.		Do.
4	....	John Sinkler of Ardmagh, Merchant.		Do.
5	....	John Holmes of Ardmagh, March.		Do.
6	....	John Davison of Armach.		Do.
7	Ardee.	James Atkinson of Arterde, Marchant.		Do.
8	Athlone.	Sadler Aldridge, Baker of Athlone.		Do.
9	....	Will. Ancrebus, in Athlone.		Do.
10	Ballinakill.	Nic. Danell of Ballnakill.		Do.
11	Ballycastle.	One Halfpenny for Ballycastle Coals or Salt.		Snelling, No. 23.
12	Ballymena.	Alex. Beith.		Dean of St. Patrick's
13	Baltimore.	William Prigg of Baltemore, W. P.		Pl. 9, No. 1.
14	Bandon.	Bandone Armes.	1670	Do. No. 2.
15	Belfast.	Wm. Ringland, Belfast,—I promise to pay the bearer One Penny. Good Tidings.		Snelling, No. 15.
16	....	William Ringland, Belfast, Id.	1734	Dean of St. Patrick's
17	....	Do.....2d.	1734	Do.
18	....	Do....2d.	1736	Do.
19	....	John Knox, Belfast,—I promise to pay the bearer Two Pence, &c.		Snelling, No. 19.
20	....	Hugh Magarragh, Belfast,—I promise to pay the bearer Two Pence, &c.	1736	Do. No. 22.
21	Bellylonaghan	Alex. M'Clure, Bellylonaghan,—I promise to pay the bearer Two Pence, &c.	1735	Do. No. 18.
22	Birr.			Dean of St. Patrick's

No.	TOWNS.	LEGEND.	DATE.	REFERENCE
23	Borrisokane	Woollemas Woollas, March of Burriscane.	1668	Do.
24	Carlow.	Tho. Reynalds, Taner, of Carlow.		Do.
25	Carrick.	Peeter Aylward, Marc : Carrick.		Do.
26	Carrickfergus	Andrew Willoughby, of Carrickfargus.		Do.
27	....	Anthony Hall, in Carrickfergus.		Do.
28	Carrimacross	W. B. Carrack nak. ross.		Do.
29	Cashel.	John Peene, in Casshell.		Do.
30	....	Peeter Boyton, Marchn, Cashel.		Do.
31	....	Robart Prince, of Cashel.		Do.
32	....	Edmond Kearney, Marct. Casshell,—EK. ID.		Pl. 9, No. 3.
33	Charleville.	C. Charlivell, A. W. Penney.	1667	Do. No. 4.
34	....	Edmund Yeomans,—his Penny in Cork.—Charleville.		Snelling, No. 8.
35	....	John Butler x John Exham, Charleville.	1668	E. Hoare, Esq.
36	....	Robert Cow, in Charlevill.		Rev. Mr. Mochler.
37	CastleDermot	Henery Marener, of Castledermott.		Dean of St. Patrick's.
38	Charlemont.	Thomas Chads, Merchant in Charlemont.		Do.
39	Clones.	William Parke, in Clownis, March.		Do.
40	Clonmel.	William Henbury, of Clonmel.	1656	Do.
41	....	Richard Hamerton, of Clonmel.	1657	Do.
42	....	Do. Marchant of Clonmel.		Do.
43	....	Anne Henbury, of Clonmel.	1663	Do.
44	....	I. B. of Clonmell, for City and Country.		Do.
45	....	Richard Carleton, of Clonmell, Merchant.		Do.
46	....	Andrew Robison of Clonmel,—his ID.		Do.
47	Cork.	A Corcke Penny.	1656	Pl. 9, No. 5.
48	....	Jonas Morris of Cork.	1657	Do. No. 6.
49	....	Cork City—P. M. Mayor.	1658	Snelling, No. 1.
50	....	The Armes of Cork,—a Cork Penny.	1659	Do. No. 2.
51	....	William Ballard,—his Penny, Corke.	1678	Pl. 9, No. 7.

No.	TOWNS.	LEGEND.	DATE.	REFERENCE
52	Cork.	Edmund Yeomans,—his Penny in Corke.	1678	Rev. Mr. Mochler.
53	For necessary Change.		Dean of St. Patrick's
54	Edward Kavenagh, Marchan. of Cork.		Do.
55	Edward Goble, Cork, Brazier.		J. Windele, Esq.
56	Dingle.	A Dingle Penny.	1679	Pl. 9, No. 8.
57	Another with Adam and Eve, with the Tree of Knowledge between them.		T. C. Croker, Esq.
58	Drogheda.	Hen. Coker of Droghedaes Ierland,—a Penny Tok' for necessary Change.	1660	Snelling, No. 6.
59	Hugh Fowkes of Drogheda.		Dean of St. Patrick's
60	Frances Poole of Drogheda, Marchant.		Do.
61	Lebbeus Lownd, Grosèr, Drogheda.		Do.
62	John Killogh of Drogheda, March.		Do.
63	Dromore.	John Guthry, in Dromore.	1663	Do.
64	Edward Hallevagh, in Dromore.		Do.
65	Will Hall of Dromore, for the Parish of Dromore.		Snelling, Page 7.
66	Dublin.	Elnathan Brocke, in Dublin.	1654	Dean of St. Patrick's
67	Do.	1656	Do.
68	Do.	1657	Do.
69	Marke Quine, Apothecary in Dublin.	1654	Do.
70	Warnar Westenra, Marchant in Dublin.	1655	Do.
71	John Dutton, Thomas Street, Dublin.	1655	Do.
72	John Bush of Dublin, in Castle-Street.	1656	Do.
73	John Lovett, in Thomas Street, Dublin.	1657	Do.
74	Robert Batrip, in Street, Dublin.	1657	Do.
75	John Tottie, Marchant in Dublin.	1663	Do.
76	John Brereton, Marchant in Dublin.	1667	Do.
77	Henry Martyn, Skinner, Dublin.	1668	Dean of St. Patrick's
78	Mic. Wilson of Dublin,—his Halfpenny.	1672	Author's.
79	John Foxhall at the Signe of the Fox, in Dublin.		Do.

No.	TOWNS.	LEGEND.	DATE.	REFERENCE
80	Dublin.	Thomas Flood, Merchant.		Simon, Page 48.
81	Thomas Gould, Merchant.		Do.
82	John Warren, Merchant, Chandler.		Do.
83	Nicholas Delone of Lazy-Hill.		Do.
84	Andrew Lloyd, in Dublin, Merchant.		Dean of St. Patrick's
85	Henry Warren, in High-Street, in Dublin.		Do.
86	Robert Partington, Marchant in Dublin.		Do.
87	Wil. Brooking of Dublin, Haberdasher.		Do.
88	Ignatius Browne, in High-Street, Dublin, Peuterer.		Do.
89	Maxl. Hutton, No. 101, James'-Street.		Do.
90	Wm. Begg, Tallow-Chandler, 91, Malbro-Street, Dublin.		Do.
91	Richard Cooke of Dublin, Merchant.		Do.
92	Thos. Pagett, Tallow-Chandler, High-Street, Dublin.		Do.
93	Jo. Flood, High-Street, Marchant, Dublin.		Do.
94	Jo. Hayens, on y key, Dublin.		Do.
95	John Puller, in Fishamble-Street, Dublin.		Do.
96	P. Cassin, Castle-Street.		Do.
97	John Moxon, in Skinner-Rowe, in Dublin.		Do.
98	William Collys, in Skinner-Row, Dublin.		Do.
99	Robert Higgins, Swan, Blind Key.		Do.
100	Lewis Desmenieres, Marchant in Dublin.		Do.
101	Jo. Demyniere, Dublin, Sugar-Lofe, Brigstre.		Do.
102	Gerard Colley, at Red + in High-Street, Dublin, Apothecary.		Do.
103	Wait Brce, in Corn-Market, Dublin.		Do.
104	Walter Mottley, Marchant in Bridge-Street, Dublin.		Do.
105	Edward Harris, in Copper-Alley, Dublin.		Do.
106	Nicholas Harris, Tallow-Chandler in Dublin.		Do.
107	Jo. Partington, Gouldsme, Nagges-Head, Skinner-Row, Dublin.		Do.
108	William Hulme, in High-Street, Dublin.		Do.
109	John Warren, High-Street, Tallow-Chandler, Dublin.		Do.

No.	TOWNS.	LEGEND.	DATE.	REFERENCE
110	Dublin.	Henry Yeates, in Copper Alley, Dublin.		Dean of St. Patrick's
111	....	William Stoks, in High-Street, in Dublin, Merchant.		Do.
112	....	Alexander Aikin, Marchant in Skinner-Row, Dublin.		Do.
113	....	Thomas Wright, Exchanged Christ-Church-Yard, Dublin.		Do.
114	....	John Cook, Thomas-Street, Dublin.		Do.
115	....	Roger Halley of Dublin, Artizen and Skinner, in Skinner-Row.		Do.
116	....	John Seawell, Dublin.		Do.
117	....	John Sweeny, Corn-Market, Dublin.		Do.
118	....	Richard Grenwood, Mar. High-Street, Dublin,—ID.		Snelling, No. 7.
119	....	James Maculla, Dublin—Promesary Notes—Value received.	1728	Do. Page 6.
120	....	James Maculla, Dublin— $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Cash Notes—Value received, &c.	1729	Do. No. 9.
121	....	James Maculla—Cash Notes—Value received, &c.	1731	Do. No. 10.
122	Dundalk.	Dundalk Corporation.	1663	Dean of St. Patrick's
123	....	George Lambert of Dundalk, Marchant.		Do.
124	Dungannon.	Ro: Nelson of Dungannon, Apothecary.		Do.
125	Dungarvan.			Snelling, Page 5.
126	Enniskillen.	David Rynd, March. Enniskillen.		Dean of St. Patrick's
127	Galway.	Dominick Lynch of Galway.	1663	Do.
128	....	Abrm. Christian, Marchant in Galway.	1670	Do.
129	....	John Morrey of Galway, Marchant.		Do.
130	....	John Bodle of Galway, Marchant.		Do.
131	Kildare.			Snelling, Page 5.
132	Kilkenny.	Ralph Skanlan, Kilkenny.	1656	Dean of St. Patrick's
133	....	Edward Roth, Marchant in Kilkenny.	1663	Do.
134	....	John Whit . . . in Kilkenny.		Do.
135	....	William Keough, Goldsmith, Kilkenny.		Do.
136	....	Thomas Davis, Kilkenny, Excise Offis.		Do.
137	....	Lucas Wale, Marchant, Kilkenny.		Do.

	TOWNS.	LEGEND.	DATE.	REFERENCE
138	Kilkenny.	: : : : Adams, Kilkenny.		Dean o St. Patrick's
139	....	James Purcell, Irishtown, Kilkenny.		Do.
140	....	Kilkenny Halfpenny, for the use and convenience of the inhabitants.	17..	Snelling, No. 4.
141	Kileena.	John Godsell of Kileena,—Id.—I. G.		Author's.
142	Kilmallock.	Mathew Meade, Merchant, Kilmallock.	1673	Pl. 9, No. 9.
143	Kilworth.	Christo Croker of Kilworth.	1667	No. 10.
144	Kinsale.	The Kinsale Penny.	1659	No. 11.
145	....	John Watts of Kingsale,—Id.—I. W.	1668	T.C. Croker, Esq.
146	....	Kinsale Id.	1672	Simon.No.145. Snelling,No.3
147	....	W. B. Kinsale.		
148	Limerick.	Charity.—Change—City of Limerick.	1658	Pl. 9, No. 12.
149	....	Edward Wight of Limbrick, his Halfpenny.	1677	No. 13.
150	....	Tho. Linch of Limrick, his Halfpenny Token.	1679	Rev. Mr. Mochler.
151	....	Do. without date.		Snelling, No. 5.
152	.. :	Limerick Butchers' Halfpenny.	1679	Dean of St. Patrick's
153	....	Thomas Marten, Marchant in Limerick.	1669	Do.
154	....	Anthony Bartlett, Marchant of Lymerick.		Do.
155	Lisburn.	Edward Moore in Lisburn.	1666	Do.
156	....	Edw: Smyth, Lisburn.	1736	Do.
157	Lismalin.	Garret Quigley, in Lismalin.—Id.—G. Q.	1659	Pl. 9, No. 14.
158	Lisnegarvey	Oliver Taylor Mr., in Lisnegarvy.		Dean of St. Patrick's
159	....	Denis Magee, March. in Lisnegarvy.		Do.
160	....	Brian Magee, in Lisnegarvy.		[Do.
161	Londonderry.			Snelling, Page 5.
162	Loughill.	Robert Bennet, in Lochgall.		Dean of St. Patrick's
163	Lurgan.	Thomas White of Lurgan.	1666	Do.
164	....	Tho. O'Brien of Lurgen, 2 P.	1736	Snelling, Page 7.

No.	TOWNS.	LEGEND.	DATE.	REFERENCE
165	Maryborough	John Partridge of Maryborough.		Dean of St. Patrick's
166	Mountrath.	Nicholas Ragget, Hat : Mountrath.		Do.
167	Nenagh.	Thomas Maurice of Nenagh.	1666	Do.
168	Newtown Bagnall.	Walter Karney of Newtown Bagnal.		Do
169	Newtown.	Will. M'Quoid,—I promise to pay the bearer Two-Pence, &c.		Snelling, No. 21.
170	Ross.	Richard D Marchant in Ross.		Dean of St. Patrick's
171	Sligo.	Archibald Coningham, Merch, in Sligo.		Do.
172	Tanderagee.	John Richardson of Tanderagee, Quartermaster.		Do.
173	Thurles.	Thomas Fitzgerald of Thurles.	1657	Do.
174	....	Richard Purcell of Thurles.		Do.
175	Waterford.	John Heaven of Waterford.	1656	Do.
176	....	John of the City of Waterford.	1667	Do.
177	....	Mary Stephens of the City of Waterf . . .	1667	T.C.Croker, Esq.
178	....	David Owen of Waterford—Id.—D. O.	1671	Pl.9, No.15.
179	....	Zachariah Clayton of Waterford.		Dean of St. Patrick's
180	Wexford.	Thomas Low of Wexford.	1656	Do.
181	....	: : : : d Winder, Wexford : : : : l. Alferi : : : : Id.—P. A.	1665	Pl.9, No.17.
182	....	Edward Vale of Waxford.		No. 16.
183	....	Charles Hudds, of Waxford in Ireland.		Dean of St. Patrick's
184	Youghall.	Andrew Wandrick, in Youghill.	1656	Do.
185	....	The Arms of Youghall. If not : : : : d I'll change them.	1658	T.C.Croker, Esq.
186	....	Thomas Walters, Marchant of Youghall.		Do.
187	....	Thomas Walter, Merchant in Youghall.		Dean of St. Patrick's
188	....	John Luther of Youghall, Marchant.	1672	Do.
189	....	John Merrick of Youghall, I. M.		Pl.9, No.18.
190	....	Edward Perry, of Youghall,		Author's.
191	Without name of Town.	William Addison, this Pay.	1659	Anth. Hib. Vol.2,p.354.

No.	TOWNS.	LEGEND.	DATE.	REFERENCE
192	Without name of Town.	Aaron Kean, Mallone. I promise to pay the bearer, Two Pence, &c.	1735	Snelling, No. 17.
193	....	Thomas Fisher. I promise to pay the bearer on demand Two Pence.		Do. No. 16.
194	....	Jas. Adair. I promise to pay the bearer on demand Two Pence, &c.		No. 20.
195	....	John Gray. I promise to pay on demand Two Pence.		

SILVER TOKENS.

1	Armagh.	Alex. Morton, Armach. I promise to pay the bearer Three Pence.	1736	Snelling, No. 11.
2	Ichill.	Sam Mackie, IIIp., Ichill. I promise to pay the bearer Three Pence.	1736	12.
3	Portadown.	John Overend, Portadown, IIIp. I promise to pay the bearer Three Pence.	1736	13.
4	Dublin.	Ben. Bowen, Dublin. I owe the bearer IIIp. Ster.		14.

A LIST OF IRISH TOKENS

From the commencement of the Reign of George III., to the year 1838.

C. C. G. Signifies "Coin, Collectors, Guide."

COPPER OR BRASS.

No	TOWNS.	LEGEND OF OBVERSE.	LEGEND OF REVERSE.	DATE.	REFERENCE
1	Cork or Dublin.	For the convenience of the Public.	J. E. and Co. Halfpenny, payable in Cork or Dublin.	1794	C. C. G. p. 7.
2	....	Do.	Peace and Plenty.	1794	Do. p. 15.
3	Cork.	William Fitzgibbon and Co., General Woollen, Lincn, and Silk Merchts.	Payable at William Fitzgibbon and Co., Gt. Geo.-St., Cork, One Farthing.	1835	
4	Cronebane or Dublin.	Cronebane Halfpenny.	Associated Irish Mine Company.	1789	C. C. G. p. 34.
5		Do. On the edge. Passable every where.	Do.	1789	Conder. p. 196.
6		Cronebane Halfpenny.	Associated Irish Miner's Arms.	1789	C. C. G. p. 34.
7	Dublin, Cork or Belfast.	Do.	Do.	1794	Conder, p. 197.
8	Dublin, Cork or Derry.	Do.	Do.	1795	Do.
9	Dublin or Bailishannon.	Do.	Do.	1795	Do.
10		Do.	Hibernia,		C. C. G. p. 35.
11		Do.	For Change, not Fraud.	1794	Do.
12		Do.	Payable in Dublin or Belfast.	1795	Do.
13		Do.	Payable in Dublin, Newry, or Belfast.		Do. p. 108.
14		Do.	Artis Nostræ Conditor.		Conder, p. 198.
15		Do.	Payable at the residence of Mes. Symonds, Winterbotham, Ridgway, and Holt.		C. C. G. p. 235.
16	Dublin, Derry or Limerick.	Do.	H. M. Co. Canac Ryan and Canac.		Conder, p. 197.
17	Cronebane Lodge, or Dublin.	John Wilkison, Iron Master.	Halfpenny,	1792	Do. 198.
18	Do.	Unite and be free. To persevere is to conquer.	Sheffield Constitutional Society. Pro Patria.	1792	C. C. G. p. 108.

No	TOWNS.	LEGEND OF OBERSE.	LEGEND OF REVERSE.	DATE.	REFERENCE
19	Dublin or London.	Charles Roe established the Copper works, 1758.	Halfpenny.	1790	C. C. G. p. 114.
20	Do.	Shakespeare.	Halfpenny.	1790	Do. 120.
21	Dublin Farthing, two varieties	T. O'Brien, Church-Street, Dublin.	Grocer and Tea Dealer.	1790	Do. 134.
22	Dublin or London Farthing.	David Garrick, Esq.	Payable in Dublin or London.	1792	Do.
23	Dublin Farthing.	J. O'Bryen, Church-Street, Dublin.	Dealer in Whisky.		Do. 165.
24	Do.	Do.	Dealer in Whisky, Candles.		Do.
25	Dublin or Ballymurtagh.	Incorporated by Act of Parliament.	H. M. Co. Camac, Kyan and Camac Halfpenny.	1792	Do. 18.
26	Dublin, Cork, Belfast.	Do.	Do.	1792	Conder, p. 188.
27	Farthing.	Do.	Do.	1792	Do. 194.
28	Dublin or Ballyshannon.	Do.	Do. Canac Ryan and Canac.	1792	Do. 319.
29	Dublin, Derry, or Cork.	Do.	Do. Calmac. Ryan and Calmac.	1792	Do. 188.
30	Dublin, Cork, Derry, or Limerick.	Do.	Do. As No. 28.	1792	Do.
31	Do.	Do.	Do. Kamuc. Kyan and Kamuc.	1792	Do.
32	Dublin, or Ballymuleigh	Do.	Do. Canac. Rone and Canac.	1792	Do.
33	Dublin, Cork or Derry.	Do.	Do. Canac. Roan and Canac.	1792	Do.
34	Dublin, or Ballymurtagh.	Do.	H. M. Co. Turner Camac, Chairman, Halfpenny.	1792	Do.
35	Dublin, Cork or Derry.	Do.	H. M. Co. Camac Kyan and Camac Halfpenny.	1793	Do. 190.
36	Do.	Do.	Do.	1794	Do. 191.
37	Do.	Do.	Do.	1795	Do.
38	Do.	Do.	H. N. Co. Kamuc Kean and Kamuc Halfpenny.	1795	Do.
39	Dublin or Ballymurtagh.	Payable at Dublin or Ballymurtagh.	Do. Camac, Kyan & Camac One Halfpenny	1793	C. C. G. p. 18.
40	Do.	No legend. (Hibernia sitting.)	Do. Camac Kyan and Camac Halfpenny.	1794	Do.
41	Dublin, Cork or Derry.	Industry has its sure reward.	Do. Canac Ryan and Canac.	1792	Conder, p. 189.

No	TOWNS.	LEGEND OF OBVERSE.	LEGEND OF REVERSE.	DATE.	REFERENCE
42	Dublin, or Ballyshannon.	Industry has its sure reward.	Do. Canac Ryan and Canac.	1792	Conder, p. 189.
43	Dublin, Cork, Derry, or Limerick.	Do.	Do.	1792	Do.
44	Dublin, or Ballyshannon.	Do.	Associated Miner's Arms.	1795	Do.
45	Dublin, Cork or Limerick.	Do.	R. L. T. and Co. Pro Bono Publico.		Do.
46	Dublin, Cork, Derry, or Limerick.	Do.	Do.		Do.
47	Dublin, Cork, or Derry.	Do.	Do.	1792	Do.
48		Prosperity to Ireland.	M. F. W. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.	1794	C. C. G. p. 4.
49	Dublin.	For the Honor and Use of Trade.	Talbort Fyan, Grocer, Poolbeg St. Dublin.	1794	C. C. G. p. 1.
50	Do.	May Ireland ever flourish.	Do.	1794	Conder, p. 191.
51	Do.	Do.	Dublin Halfpenny.	1794	C. C. G. p. 15.
52	Do.	Do.	Do.	1795	Conder, p. 191.
53	Do, London.	Do.	H. M. Co. Camac Kyan and Camac Halfpenny.		Do.
54	Dublin.	The land we live in Halfpenny.	L. and R.	1794	C. C. G. p. 4.
55	Do.	Do.	L. & R. Pro me si merear in me.	1794	Do. p. 1.
56	Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Newry, or Derry.	May Ireland flourish.	Payable in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, or Newry.		Do. p. 34.
57	Dublin, Cork, or Limerick.	Halfpenny. Payable at Dublin, Cork, or Limerick.	H. S. and Co.	1794	Conder, p. 193.
58	Dublin, or Belfast.	Bryen Boiroimhe, King of Munster.	Payable in Dublin or Belfast.	1795	C. C. G. p. 1.
59		Do.	Peace and Plenty Halfpenny.		Do. p. 15.
60	Dublin, Cork, or Belfast.	Irish Halfpenny.	Navigation and Trade.	1795	Do. p. 4.
61		Do.	Liberty and Security.	1795	
62	Dublin, Cork, or Limerick.	Payable at Dublin, Cork or Limerick Halfpenny.	C. H. S. and C.	1795	C. C. G. p. 7.
63	Do.	Peace and Plenty Halfpenny.	Do.		Do.
64	Dublin.	God grant Peace.	Dublin Halfpenny. (Arms of Dublin.)		Do.

No	TOWNS.	LEGEND OF OBVERSE.	LEGEND OF REVERSE.	DATE.	REFERENCE
65	Dublin, or Belfast.	For good of Trade.	Payable in Dublin.	1795	C. C. G. p. 15.
66	Dublin, or London.	Am I not a Man and a Brother.	May Slavery and Oppression cease throughout the world.		Do. p. 25.
67	Do.	Fredk. Duke of York. Halfpenny.	The Wooden Walls of Old England.	1795	Do.
68	Do.	Do.	Prince of Wales elected, G. M. 24 Nov. 1790.	1795	p. 80. Do. p. 81.
69	Dublin, Cork, or Limerick.	(Head of William III.) 1688.	Halfpenny, payable at Dublin, Cork or Limerick.	1795	Do. p. 85.
70	Do.	Do.	Peace and Plenty.		Do.
71	Dublin, or London.	Earl Howe, and the First of June 1794. Halfpenny.	The Guard and Glory of Britain.	1795	Do. p. 98.
72	Dublin, Newry, Belfast Cork or Derry.	Nothing without Industry.	Payable in Dublin, Newry or Belfast.	1795	Do. p. 108.
73	Dublin, Cork, or Limerick.	For the convenience of the Public.	Payable at Dublin, Cork or Limerick.	1795	Do. p. 113.
74	Dublin Farthing.	M. Murphy, No. 8, Wood St. Dublin	Dealer in Whiskey.	1796	Do. p. 139.
75	Do.	Do.	Dealer in Whiskey, Candles.	1796	Do.
76	Do.	Do.	Grocer and Tea Dealer.	1796	Do. p. 164.
77	Dublin.	John Brewer, French Arms, Dublin, 74.	Dealer in Foreign Wines and Spi- rituous Liquors.		Do. p. 197.
78	Do.	No Legend. (A large building.)	Payable at the Pantheon Phusitech- nicon.	1799	
79	Do.	Payable at the Pawnbrokers Office, Bishop St.	W. T. B. & Co., Licenced by Act of Parliament.	1804	
80		For the convenience of Trade.	Hibernia.	1804	
81		Claduis Romanus.	Delectat Rus.		
82	Dublin Penny.	St. Patrick Apostle. 432.	Ireland.	1806	
83	Do.	Do.	Do.	1806	
84	Halfpenny.	For public accommodation. One Penny.	Hibernia.	1805	
85	Dublin.	Payable in Bank of Ireland Notes.	J. Hilles, Dublin. One Penny Token.	1813	
86	....	Do.	Do. Halfpenny Token.	1813	
87		Halfpenny Token. (Head of George III.)	Ireland.	1813	
88		Do.	Do.	1819	

No	TOWNS.	LEGEND OF OVERSE.	LEGEND OF REVERSE.	DATE.	REFERENCE
89		No legend. In a wreath of Oak and Shamrock, a man with Club in right hand, and Shamrock in left.	Pure Copper, preferable to Paper.		
90	Dublin.	Wellington and Erin Go Bragh. Bust clothed. Head to right.	E. Stephens, Dublin.	1813	
91	....	Do. Head to left.	No legend. (A Harp crowned.)		
92	....	Wellington. Erin Go Bragh. Neck bare. Head to right.	Edw. Stephens.	1816	
93		Ireland. A Harp crowned.	Same as Obverse.		
94	Penny.	One Pound, Value for 240.	Hibernia.	1815	
95	Do.	Luke, xx Chap. xxv Ver. Head of George III.	Ireland.	1821	
96	Do.	Do. Head of George IV.	Hibernia.	1822	
97	Halfpenny.	George Ord's Token.	Ireland.	1834	
98	Dublin, Cork, and Limerick.	W. Todd and Co., Drapers, Cork and Limerick. Payable in Dublin, Cork, or Limerick.	Todd, Burns, and Co., Drapers, Mary St. Dublin. One Farthing.	1834	
99	Enniscorthy.	Payable at the Bank of R. W. Enniscorthy.	R. W. on a Shield, suspended from a tree.	1800	
100	Do.	For change R. W.	Payable at Woodcock Bank, Enniscorthy.	1800	
101	Strabane.	J. Irvine, Strabane.	One Penny Token.	1813	

CORK LEADEN TOKENS, STRUCK BETWEEN 1809 AND 1813.

No	SHAPE.	OVERSE.	REVERSE.	REFERENCE.
1	Circular.	John Hare.	Barrack Street.	T. C. Croker, Esq.
2	Do.	I. D.	A Sugar Loaf between Bk. and ST.	Do.
3	Do.	M.	Plain	Do.
4	Irregular lump.	I. S. Stamped in.	Do.	Do.
5	Do.	Seems W. S. E. Very deeply stamped in.	Do.	Do.
6	Oblong.	FOD. Stamped in.	Do.	Do.
7	Circular.	A Bird with wings extended.	A Sugar Loaf between F. M.	Supplement, Pl. 5.
8	Do.	A. L. In Cypher.	Do. between Bk. and ST.	Do.

APPENDIX No. 4.

A LIST OF THE HIBERNO-DANISH AND IRISH COINS,

WITH AN ESTIMATE OF THEIR RARITY AND PROBABLE VALUE, WHEN IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

1 signifies the lowest degree of Rarity—8 the highest—U, Unique—R, Rarity.

HIBERNO-DANISH COINS.	R	VALUE.	REMARKS.
		£ s. d.	
Full faced, supposed to belong to IFARS I.—870—872—Pl.			
1, Nos. 1, 2,	3	3 0	
ANLAF IV.—962—981.—Rude legend.	U	1 10 0	{ In the Dean of St. Patrick's Cabinet.
SIHTRIC III.—989—1029.			
Common Irish Type, Dublin,	3	5 0	
Do. . . . Other Mints,	5	7 6	
Do. . . . Mints unintelligible,	2	3 0	
With Sceptre, Reverse CRVX,	4	6 0	{ Those of Tastol moneyer commonest, others 7 or 8 shillings.
Do. with names of English Mints,	6	10 0	
Do. Moneyers name on both sides. Rude legend,	7	12 0	
With Cap. Simon, No. 26,	8	1 0 0	
IFARS II.—993—994.—Perfect legend,	6	1 0 0	
Imperfect Do.	6	10 0	
Simon, Ad. Pl. No. 8,	U	1 10 0	In the Author's Cabinet.
Coins supposed to belong to ANLAF V. 1029—1034,—Pl. 1,			
Nos. 17, 18,	8	15 0	{ Two in the King of Denmark's Cabinet.
SIHTRIC IV. 1034—1041.			
Head with crown fleury, Simon, No. 27,	8	2 0 0	Perhaps unique.
Common Irish type. Sup. Pl. 1, Nos. 17,			
24, and Pl. 2, Nos. 25, 26,	3	4 0	{ Most of these Coins were found in the County Wexford
Do. with ARDA . REX, Nos. 15, 16,	8	1 0 0	
Do. with triquetra on Reverse, Sup. Pl. 2,			
No. 27,	8	7 0	
ANLAF VI. 1041—1050, Pl. 1, Nos. 19, 21, ..	7	10 0	

HIBERNO-DANISH COINS.	R	VALUE.	REMARKS.
		£ s. d.	
IFARS III. 1050—1054.			
Head with radiated crown, Pl. 1, No. 22,	8	1 0 0	{ Found in the County Wexford, one in the Dean of St. Patrick's, another in the Author's Cabinet.
Do. Sup. Pl. 2, No. 28,	U	1 10 0	
Helmed head with Sceptre,, Pl. 1, Nos. 23, 24,	8	15 0	In the king of Denmarks Cabinet.
Without head, Pl. 2, No. 1,	8	10 0	Do.
Common Irish type, with rude legend, ..	3	4 0	Most of these found in the County Wexford.
Coin supposed to belong to ECMARGACH 1054—1064. Pl. 2, No. 26,	U	1 10 0	In the Author's Collection, found in County Wexford.
Coins with name of RENDEN NENDEN or RIDNHLD, which have been assigned to REGNALD III. 1125—1147,	3	5 0	{ Later discoveries seem to render it probable that most of these coins were struck about the year 1050.
Coins assigned to OICTER, 1147, with hand in two quarters of the cross,	5	6 0	
Without Do.	8	10 0	
Coin which seems to read AZCIL. COV. and to belong to ASKIL, 1159—1171,	U	15 0	In the Author's Collection.
Coins supposed to belong to IFARS II. of Limerick. Pl. 2, No. 37, 40, and Sup. Pl. 2, No. 42,	2	2 6	{ Upwards of 100 of these were found in or near Limerick, in 1833.
DOMNALD—Simon, No. 30, Duane, Nos. 1, 3, &c. ..	7	15 0	
INIDFRID—Duane, No. 15,	U	2 0 0	
Common Irish Type, with uncertain legends. Head to right,	2	2 0	
Do. Head to left.	5	5 0	
Uncertain legends: Anglo-Saxon Types,	4	5 0	
Do. without head on either side,	5	5 0	
Do. rude Irish head with crozier,	2	2 0	{ A great number of these were found in Ireland a few years since. Most of these were probably struck by the Irish, rather than by the Danish Princes.
Do. full face. Anglo-Norman Types,	6	7 6	
Coins bearing the name of ETHELRED. Irish Type, Dublin,	7	10 0	
Do. with Sceptre, Reverse CRVX,	4	5 0	{ A great many of this type, were found at Clondalkin.
Do. Do. well struck and of good Silver.	7	10 0	
Coins bearing the name of Cnut, struck at Dublin. ..	8	3 0 0	{ Sold at Dimsdale's Sale for £3 4s.

IRISH COINS.					R	VALUE.			REMARKS.
						£	s.	d.	
BRACTEATE COINS	..	..	..	..	2	1	0		{ An immense number of these coins found in 1837 near Castle Lyons, but most of them probably melted down.
JOHN DOM,	Halfpenny.	Dublin,	..	..	4	6	0		
	Do.	Waterford,	..	..	6	10	0		
	Farthing,	..	..	..	7	1	10	0	Sold at Dimsdale's, £1 8s.
JOHN REX.	Penny.	Roberd on Dive,	..	..	3	3	6		
	Do. other Dublin Moneyers,	..	..	..	4	6	0		
	Do. Limerick,	..	..	..	4	7	0		
	Do. Waterford,	..	..	..	8	1	0	0	
	Halfpenny, Dublin,	..	..	..	4	6	0		
	Do. Limerick,	..	..	..	7	15	0		
	Farthing.	..	..	..	8	5	0	0	{ Three known, one, (now Rev. Mr. Martin's) sold for £9 9s. the two others are in the Cabinet of the Dean of St. Patrick's. In the Dean of St. Patrick's Cabinet.
	Do. Crux. Patricii,	..	..	..	U	3	0	0	
HENRY III.	Penny.	Davi and Ricard,	..	..	2	2	0		{ Rather scarce until the discovery at Bantry. Late Mr. Leybourn's.
	....	Hov. on Dine, Pl. 4, No. 96,	..	..	U	1	0	0	
	Halfpenny,	..	..	..	8	7	0	0	
EDW. I., II. or III.	Penny,	Dublin,	..	..	1		8		
	Do.....	large bust,	..	..	3	4	0		
	Do.....	Rose on breast,	..	..	4	4	0		
	Do.....	without Triangle,	..	..	8	2	0	0	{ Four known, three in the Dean of St. Patrick's and one in the Dean of Lismore's.
	Do.....	Waterford.	..	..	1	1	0		
	Do.....	Rose on breast,	..	..	4	4	0		
	Do.....	Cork,	..	..	6	10	0		{ Sold at Mr. Leybourn's Sale for 14s.
	Halfpenny.	Dublin,	..	..	3	2	6		
	.....	Rose on breast,	..	..	8	10	0		Late Mr. Leybourn's.
	.....	Waterford,	..	..	4	3	0		
	.....	Cork,	..	..	8	3	0	0	{ Three known—Dean of St. Patrick's, Mr. Sainthill's, and Mr. Hill's
	Farthing, Dublin,	..	..	..	5	7	6		
	.....	Waterford,	..	..	5	7	6		
					6	1	0	0	
HENRY VI.	Groat Crown, Rev. Cross,	..	..	..	7	1	10	0	{ One similar to No. 15 of Ed. to Simon's, Ad. Pl. sold for £2 3s.
	Penny.. Do.	..	..	..	7	1	10	0	
	Groat with head, Dublin,	..	..	..	4	5	0		
	Do.. Waterford,	..	..	..	U	2	0	0	In Mr. Sainthill's Cabinet.
	Penny, Do. Dublin,	..	..	..	U	2	0	0	In Rev. Mr. Martin's.

IRISH COINS.	R	VALUE.			REMARKS.
		£	s.	d.	
EDWARD IV. Groat Crown, Reverse Cross,	7	1	10	0	{ Differs from those of Hen. VI. in being surrounded by Roses. }
Penny Do. Waterford,	8	1	10	0	{ Two or Three known, one in the Dean of St. Patrick's, one in the Author's Cabinet. }
Groat Do. with King's name, Dublin, ..	7	2	0	0	
Do. Do. Waterford,	8	3	0	0	{ Sold at Dimsdale's sale for £3 3s., one in Mr. Coxon's cabinet. }
Penny Do. Dublin,	U	5	0	0	{ In the Dean of St. Patrick's Cabinet. }
Groat. Cross in a Rose. Reverse Sun, ..	8	3	0	0	One in Do.
Penny Do.	8	3	0	0	
Groat. Head. Reverse Rose and Sun, ..	6	1	10	0	Dimsdale's Sale £1 14s.
Half Groat..... Do.	7	2	0	0	Two Do. £2 5s. and £2 14s.
Do. Do. struck at Trim,	U	5	0	0	{ In Lieut. Col. Weld Hartstonge's Cabinet. }
Penny Do..... Dublin,	8	2	10	0	
Groat with head. Do.	2		2	6	
Do. Rose in centre,	3		3	6	
.... Waterford,	3		3	0	
.... Trim,	4		4	0	Generally in bad condition.
.... Drogheda,	4		4	0	
.... Do. Rose,	5		6	0	
.... Limerick,	7		10	0	
.... Cork,	8	1	10	0	{ One in Mr. Cuff's Cabinet—One in Dean of St. Patrick's—One in Mr. Sainthill's. }
.... Wexford,	8	2	0	0	One in the Rev. Mr. Butler's.
Half Groat, Dublin,	7		15	0	
..... Limerick,	8	1	10	0	{ Dimsdale sale £1 13s. one in the Dean of St. Patrick's Cabinet. }
Penny. Head. Dublin,	4		4	0	
..... Drogheda,	6		7	0	{ Badly preserved ones often occur worth from 1 to 3 shillings. }
..... Waterford,	7		10	0	
..... Limerick,	8	1	0	0	Dimsdale's sale £1 4s.
Half-penny, Dublin,	8	1	0	0	
Groat, 3 Crowns,	1		1	6	
Do. Edwar. &c.	4		4	0	
Do. Dominus, Hybernie on both sides, ..	3		2	6	
Do. Rex Hybernie,	7		10	0	
Half Groat, Dublin,	5		5	0	
..... Dominus Hibernie,	4		4	0	
..... Do. Arms of Kildare.	8		10	0	
Penny,	7		10	0	
Farthing,	U		10	0	{ Dean of St. Patrick's, badly preserved. }

IRISH COINS.	R	VALUE.			REMARKS.
		£	s.	d.	
EDWARD IV.—Patrick. Crown, Rev. Cross,	8	5	0		{ Two in the Dean of St. Patrick's Cabinet, one in Rev. Mr. Butler's, one in Mr. Sainthill's.
Do. Bust of St. Patrick,	8	10	0		{ Two in Dean of St. Patrick's, one Lieut. Col. Hartstonge.
Brass. 3 Crowns, Rev. Rose and Sun, ..	8	5	0		Two or three known.
Do. King's head Supp. Pl. 4, No. 78, ..	U	5	0		Dean of St. Patrick's.
RICHARD III.—Groat with head, struck at Drogheda, ..	8	5	0	0	{ Only two known—one Dean of St. Patrick's, one Mr. Sainthill's.
Penny with head, Do,	U	1	10	0	Snelling, Pl. 1, No. 27.
Waterford,	U	15	0		{ In the Author's collection, but badly preserved.
Groat, three crowns,	7	1	5	0	
HENRY VII.—Groat with flat crown and no tressure, ..	4	4	0		Given by Simon to Henry V.
Do. with tressure,	7	10	0		Given by Simon to Henry VI.
Do. Arched crown,	4	4	0		
Halfgroat, Do.	8	1	10	0	Two or three known.
Penny, h crowned,	U	3	0	0	In Rev. Mr. Butler's Cabinet.
Groat, three crowns, Dublin,	7	10	0		
..... Waterford,	2	3	0		
..... Rex. Anglie,	3	3	6		
..... Dominus Hybernie on both sides, ..	6	7	0		
Halfgroat, Dublin,	6	7	0		
..... Rex. Anglie,	6	7	0		
Penny,	8	15	0		
HENRY VIII.—Groat,	1	1	6		
Do. with Rex. and without Dominus Hibernie, ..	2	2	6		
Half Groat. H. A.	8	1	5	0	
..... H. K.	7	1	0	0	{ Two at Dimsdale's sale, sold for £1 3s. and £1 1s.
..... H. I.	8	1	10	0	{ Only two known, both in the Dean of St. Patrick's Cabinet.
Sixpence, full face,	2	2	6		
Threepence, Do.	4	5	0		
Three Halfpenny Piece,	8	2	0	0	Perhaps unique.
Three Farthing Piece,	U	2	0	0	In Rev. Mr. Martin's Cabinet.
MARY.—* Shilling, well preserved,	6	3	0	0	{ Trattle's sale £2 18s., Edmond's £3 4s., another 1822, £3 2s.
Groat,	7	3	10	0	
Half Groat,	8	4	0	0	
Penny,	U	7	0	0	Duke of Devonshire's Cabinet.
PHILIP AND MARY.—Shilling, base,	4	7	6		Seldom well preserved.
Groat Do.	2	1	6		

* These Coins are not often found in good preservation.

IRISH COINS.	R	VALUE.	REMARKS.
		£ s d..	
ELIZABETH.—Base Shilling, with head,	3	3 0	
Do. Groat,	3	2 6	
Fine Shilling, Rev. Three Harps, ..	3	3 6	
Groat, Do.	6	10 0	
Base Shilling, without head,.. ..	3	2 6	
Do . Sixpence,	3	2 0	
Do . Threepence,	6	12 0	
Penny, Copper, 1601—2.	2	6	
Halfpenny, Do. Do.	5	2 0	
JAMES I.—Shilling, 1st. coinage.	2	2 0	
Sixpence, Do.	2	1 6	
Shilling, 2nd. coinage,	1	1 6	
Sixpence, Do.	1	1 0	
Farthing,	2	6	
CHARLES I.—Farthing,	1	2	
Halfpenny or Penny, perhaps Siege Coins,	4	2 6	
* Inchiquin Crown, with weight, ..	4	1 10 0	{ 1828—sold for £3 4s.~another £2 10s.
Do. Vs.	5	2 0 0	1828—sold for £2 10s.
Half Crown, Weight,	4	1 5 0	{ 1828—sold for £2 12s. 6d. another, £2 11s.
Do. IIs. VIb.	5	2 0 0	
Shilling,	6	1 10 0	Dimsdale's sale, £3 1s.
Ninepence,	8	2 0 0	
Sixpence, Weight,.. ..	7	2 0 0	Dimsdale's sale, £4 4s.
Do. Six Annulets... ..	8	2 10 0	{ One in Rev. Mr. Martin's Cabinet, one in Dean of St. Patrick's.
Groat, Weight,	7	1 10 0	{ One in Dean of St. Patrick's Cabinet.
Do. Four Annulets,	8	2 0 0	In Rev. Mr. Martin's Cabinet.
Three pence. Three Do.	8	2 0 0	Perhaps unique.
Ormond Crown.	2	10 0	
Half Crown,	2	10 0	1828—sold for £1.
Shilling,	2	5 0	1828—sold for 13s.
Sixpence,	2	2 6	
Groat,	4	7 6	
Threepence,	5	7 6	
Two Pence,	5	7 6	
Penny,	8	1 10 0	
Rebel Crown,	7	5 0 0	{ One at Dimsdale's sale, sold for £8 5s., another, 1828, £4 1s.
.... Half Crown,	8	6 0 0	Dimsdale's sale, £6 6s.

* The Crown, Half Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence, have of late years become less rare.

IRISH COINS.	R	VALUE.	REMARKS.
CHARLES I.—St. Patrick's Halfpenny,	6	2 6	
..... Farthing,	2	6	
Cork Shilling,	7	2 0 0	
.... Sixpence,	4	10 0	
.... Brass Piece. Pl. 7, No. 151, ..	8	3 0	One in the Author's Collection.
.... Square Brass. Pl. 7, No. 149, ..	8	5 0	Late Mr. Leybourn's.
Youghall Square Brass Siege Piece, Pl. 7, No. 150,	7	3 0	{ One in Mr. C. Croker's Collection, another in the Author's, another, late Mr. Leybourn's. In Rev. Mr. Mochler's Collection.
Do. Much Smaller, Supp. Pl. 4, No. 89,	U	5 0	
COMMONWEALTH.—Cork. Large Farthing,	8	3 6	{ Three or four known. The Author has one. Author's Collection.
Do. very small. Pl. 7, Nos. 152, 153, ..	U	5 0	
CHARLES II.—Crown.	7	3 10 0	{ Two at Dimsdale's sale, sold for £4, and £5 7s. 6d.—one, 1828, £3 15s.—another £1 11s.
Half Crown,	8	6 0 0	
Copper Siege Piece, Supp. Pl. 4, No. 90.	U	3 6	Author's Cabinet.
Farthing,	4	1 0	
Halfpenny,	1	3	
JAMES II.—Halfpenny, 1685 to 1688,	1	3	
Gun Money, Crown.	2	8	
..... Half Crown,	1	4	
..... Do. 8 ber. May 1690, large, & Aug.	6	1 6	
..... Do. Oct. 1690, and Date under Crown. Aug. 1689,	8	5 0	
..... Shilling,	1	2	
..... Do. June, 9r. with Castle. 1689. March, June and Aug. 1690,	6	1 0	
..... Do. Sept. 1690,	8	5 0	One in Dean of Lismore's Cabinet.
..... Sixpence,	2	6	
..... Do. Sept. & 7 ber. 1689,	6	2 0	
..... Do. May, 1690.	U	10 0	Dean of Lismore's.
Brass Halfpenny, 1690,	7	2 6	
Do. Hibernia,	3	6	
White Metal Crown,	7	3 10 0	{ Brit. Museum, Sale, £3 13s 6d. Dimsdale's, £5 15s. 6d.—Do. £6 16s. 6d.—Trattle's £3 1s.
Large White Metal Piece. Ruding 2nd Supp. Pl. 6, No. 11.	8	1 10 0	
White Metal Groat. Simon, No. 177...	8	15 0	Perhaps unique.
Do. Penny,	7	10 0	{ These Coins, together with four others in Copper, of Eliz. and Chas. I, sold at Surtee's sale, for £1 14s.
Do. Halfpenny,	6	7 0	
Do. Do. King on Horseback,	8	1 0 0	

IRISH COINS.	R	VALUE.	REMARKS.
		£ s. d.	
WILLIAM & MARY.—Halfpenny,	2	4	
WILLIAM III.—Halfpenny,	4	1 0	
GEORGE I.—Woods Halfpenny,	2	6	
Do. Hibernia sitting under a Rock, ..	5	2 6	
..... Farthing,	3	1 0	
GEORGE II.—Halfpenny,	1	3	
Farthing,	1	3	
GEORGE III.—Halfpenny, 1766,	1	2	
Penny, 1805. &c.	1	.....	} Now in circulation.
Halfpenny, Do.	1	.....
Farthing, 1806,	1	.....
Six Shilling Token,	2	7 0	
... XXXd. Do.	1	3 0	
... Xd.... Do.	1	1 0	
... Vd.... Do.	1	6	
GEORGE IV.—Penny,	1	.....	} Now in circulation.
Halfpenny,	1	.....

APPENDIX No. 5.

A LIST OF IRISH MINTS AND OF COINS,

STRUCK THERE BY THE ENGLISH PRINCES.

KINGS.	COINS STRUCK.	KINGS.	COINS STRUCK.
DUBLIN.		LIMERICK.	
JOHN DOMINUS,...	Halfpenny and Farthing.	JOHN REX.....	Penny and Halfpenny.
..... REX,.....	Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing.	EDW. IV.....	Groat, Half Groat, and Penny
HENRY III,.....	Penny and Halfpenny.	—	—
EDW. I. II. III....	Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing.	TRIM.	—
HENRY VI.....	Groat and Penny.	EDW. IV.....	Groat and Half Groat.
EDW. IV.....	{Groat, Half Groat, Penny, Half-penny, and Patricks.	—	—
HENRY VII.....	Groat, Half Groat, and Penny.	WATERFORD.	
HENRY VIII.....	{Sixpence, Threepence, Three Halfpenny, and Three Farthing Pieces.	JOHN DOMINUS,...	Halfpenny and Farthing.
—	—	..... REX.	Penny.
CORK.	—	EDW. I. II. III....	Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing.
EDW. I.....	Penny and Halfpenny.	HENRY VI.....	Groat.
EDW. IV.....	Groat.	EDW. IV.....	Groat and Penny.
CHARLES I.....	{Siege Shilling, Sixpence and Brass.	RICH. III.....	Penny.
COMMONWEALTH,..	Farthing.	HENRY VII.....	Three Crown Groat.
—	—	—	—
DROGHEDA.	—	WEXFORD.	
EDW. IV.....	Groat and Penny.	EDW. IV.....	Groat.
RICH. III.....	Groat and Penny.	—	—
—	—	YOUGHAL.	
—	—	CHARLES I.....	Square Siege Piece.

There are also struck at these Mints, many other Coins on which the name of the Town does not occur.

APPENDIX No. 6.

LIST OF PATTERNS AND PROOFS OF IRISH COINS.

PATTERNS.

No	REIGN.	COINS.	METAL.	REFERENCE
1	James I.	Half Farthing. Type of the Farthing,	Brass.	Dean of St. Patrick's.
2	George I.	Halfpenny,	Copper.	Snelling, Pl. 2, No. 28.
3	....	Farthing,	Do.	No. 27.
4	....	Wood's Halfpenny,	Do.	No. 26.
5	....	Do. Farthing,	Do.	No. 25.
6	George III.	Halfpenny, 1789. By Mossop,	Do.	Dimsdale.
7	....	Do. 1805. Head and Harp much larger than common, ..	Do.	Brit. Mus.
8	....	Farthing, 1806. Large letters,	Do.	Do.
9	....	Penny, 1813. GEORGIUS . III . D . G . REX . Large head, W. on drapery,	Do.	Do.
10*	....	Do. Do. D . G . BRITANNIARVM . REX . Smaller head. T. W. below,	Do.	Do.
11	....	Do. Do. Same as No. 9,	Gilt.	Edmonds.
12*	George IV.	Do. 1822. Reverse, like that of 1813,	Copper.	Brit. Mus.
13	....	Farthing, Do.	Do.	

PROOFS.

1	Charles I.	Ormond Shilling,	Pewter.	Dean of St. Patrick's.
2	....	St. Patrick's Farthing. QUIESCAT . PLEBS .	Silver.	Do.
3	Charles II.	Halfpenny. Large head, 1680,	Do.	Do.
4	....	Do. Small head, 1681,	Do.	Do.
5	James II.	Do. 1685,	Pewter.	Do.
6	....	Gun Money. Crown, 1690,	Silver.	Do.
7	....	Do.	Gold.	British Mus.

* Of each of these Patterns only six were struck.

No	REIGN.	COINS.	METAL.	REFERENCE
8	James II.	Crown with edge, inscribed MLIORIS. TESSARA. FATA. (<i>Sic</i>), but no date,	Gold.	British Mus.
9	Do.	Silver.	Do.
10	Gun Money, Half Crown. April, 1690,	Gold.	Willett.
11	Do. May,	Do.	British Mus.
12	Shilling, March, 1690,	Do.	Dean of St. Patrick's.
13	Do. May, —	Do.	Do.
14	Sixpence, Jan, 1689,	Do.	Willett.
15	Do. Feb. —	Do.	British Mus.
16	Do. May, 1690,	Do.	Do.
17	Do. June, —	Do.	Do.
18	Half Crown, March, 1689,	Silver.	Do.
19	Do. April, 1690,	Do.	Do.
20	Do. Do. Obv. very flat, and bad work,	Do.	Do.
21	Do. large, May, 1690,	Do.	Dean of St. Patrick's.
22	Do. small Do.	Do.	Do.
23	Shilling, Aug. 1689,	Do.	Do.
24	Do. March, —	Do.	Do.
25	Do. March, 1690,	Do.	Do.
26	Do. April, —	Do.	Do.
27	Do. May, —	Do.	Do.
28	Do. June, —	Do.	Do.
29	Sixpence, July, 1689,	Do.	Dean of St. Patrick's.
30	Do. Sept. —	Do.	Author's.
31	Do. Jan. —	Do.	British Mus.
32	Do. Feb. —	Do.	Dean of St. Patrick's.
33	Penny, 1690,	Do.	
34	Halfpenny, Do. Simon, No. 151, but without the ornament below the head.	Do.	British Mus.
35	George I.	Woods Halfpenny, Simon, 160,	Copper.	Do.

No	REIGN.	COINS.	METAL.	REFERENCE
36	George I.	Woods Halfpenny. Do. different,	Copper.	British Mu
37	Do. Do.	Silver.	Dean of Lismore.
38	Do. Simon, 161. Date 1723,	Do.	Dean of St. Patrick's.
39	Do. Do..... 1722,	Copper.	
40	Do. Do..... 1723,	Do.	Dean of St. Patrick's
41	Do. Do..... 1724,	Do.	British Mus.
42	Do. Britannia under a Rock, 1722.	Do.	Do.
43	Do. Farthing like, Simon, 160,	Do.	Do.
44	Do. Simon, 169,.... 1723,	Do.	Do.
45	Do. Do..... 1724,	Do.	Do.
46	George II.	Halfpenny. 1736,	Silver.	Trattle.
47	Do.	Copper.	Dean of St. Patrick's.
48	Farthing,.... 1737,	Silver.	Do.
49	Do.	Copper.	Shepherd.
50	Voce Populi, Halfpenny, 1760,	Do.	Dean of St. Patrick's.
51	George III.	Halfpenny, 1766,	Do.	British Mus.
52	Do. 1775,	Do.	Dean of St. Patrick's.
53	Do. 1782,	Do.	
54	Penny, 1805,	Do.	Dean of St. Patrick's.
55	Halfpenny, Do.	Do.	Do.
56	Farthing, 1806,	Do.	British Mus.
57	Six Shilling Piece, 1804,	Silver.	Dimsdale's.
58	Ten Penny Piece, 1813,	Do.	
59	George IV.	Penny, 1822,	Copper.	Dean of St. Patrick's.
60	Halfpenny, Do.	Do.	Do.
61	Do. 1823,	Do.	Shepherd.
62	Cronebane Halfpenny Token, 1789,	Do.	Dean of St. Patrick's.
63	Charleville Shilling. Do. 1802,	Do.	
64	Do.	Gilt.	Dean of St. Patrick's.

APPENDIX No. 7.

ACCOUNT OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL HOARDS OR PARCELS OF COINS DISCOVERED IN IRELAND, WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS.*

1824. A great quantity of Gold and Silver Coins, with numerous Gold Rings, were dug up by the river side, beneath the Castle of Kilgobbin, on the river Bandon.†

1824. A large parcel of Coins were sold in Cork, said to have been found at Blarney, county Cork; the best of which were selected by the late Major Hobart, they consisted principally of the Calais and London Groats of the Henries; a few smaller coins of the same reigns and mints, and some Scotch Groats of David II. and Robert II., one of the latter struck at Dundee.

1825. At Gill Abbey near Cork, a full faced Halfpenny of John, (Norman on Div.) was found together with an antique seal, published in the Gentleman's Magazine, for November 1829, they are both in the Author's possession. Several other coins have been at different times found in the same place, particularly the rare Canterbury penny of Henry VII., with arched Crown also in possession of the Author, an Irish Penny of Elizabeth, &c. &c.

1830. A large hoard of coins was dug up in a field near Youghal, they amounted in weight to between three hundred and four hundred ounces, for which the countryman who brought them, received from a Silversmith in Cork, £85, the number of coins was probably eight thousand, all pennies except about forty halfpence. The late Mr. Leyburn, in Cork, had the picking of them, and after him, another gentleman in Dublin; after which the remainder were melted. Those selected by Mr. Leyburn, were mostly English and Irish pennies of Edward I. and II., the English being by far the most numerous; there were also nearly two hundred pennies of Alexander III. of Scotland, a few of John Baliol and Robert, and a considerable number of Foreign Sterlings, some unpublished; the only very rare coins amongst them, were a Dublin penny of Edward I. without the triangle, and a Cork halfpenny of the same Prince.‡

1833. A parcel of Hiberno-Danish coins were found near Limerick, the number I was informed was about one hundred and seven or one hundred and eight; six of them are given in the plates of this work, viz. Pl. 2, Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 47, and Supp. Pl. 2, No. 42, and I believe the greater part of the parcel were similar.

* The discoveries of ancient coins of Greece, Rome, &c., have already been noticed.—† Lewis Top. Dict.

‡ An account of this discovery and another at Tallagh in 1835 hereafter noticed, both furnished by Mr. Sainthill, will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, for November 1835.

1833. A coin of Eric, king of Northumberland, was dug up in Cork, it is similar to Rading, No. 3, and reads ERIC REX. NO., it is in the possession of the Author.

1834. Two triangle farthings of John, and the small coin inscribed *Cruz.* on one side, and *Patricii* on the other, supposed to be struck by the same Prince, were found at Arklow, County Wicklow.

1834. In the Autumn of this year, about three thousand silver coins were dug up in the demesne of Lord Bantry, at Sea View; they consisted of the English pennies of Henry III. with long cross, together with from one to two hundred of the Irish pennies of the same reign; a few Scotch of Alexander II., one of them struck at Dunbar and another at Glasgow, and at least two of William the Lion.*

1835. A Hoard of coins was found by a countryman near Tallagh, they were principally copper of Charles II., James II., William and Mary, and William III., and a few St. Patrick's halfpence, a few silver were with them—English from Charles I. to William III.—French of Lewis XIII. and XIV., and Spanish of Charles II.

1835. At Fountainstown near Cork, a parcel of brass Siege Coins were found, they are of a square form, and appear to have been struck at Cork and Youghal about the year 1646, they all fell into the hands of the late Mr. Leyburn, two of them are engraved in Pl. 7, Nos. 149, 150 of this work.

1837. In the Spring of this year, a large Hoard of silver coins was dug up at Dunbrody Abbey, County Wexford; they consisted of between one thousand and eleven hundred Anglo-Saxon coins mostly of the Confessor, but including three or four of Harthacnut and several of Harold I.; besides the Anglo-Saxon, the hoard consisted of from two hundred to three hundred Hiberno-Danish coins of the 11th century of various types, but mostly of the common Irish one; about sixty of them fell into the Author's hands, they consisted of one of Harold I., twelve of the Confessor, and the rest Hiberno-Danish, including several of Sihtric IV. and Ifars III. The principal varieties of the Hiberno-Danish, will be found in the following Plates of this work—

Plate 1, No. 22.

.... 2, 26.

Supp. 1, 15 and 17 to 23.

.... 2, 28, 29, 30, 39, 44.

.... 3, 49.

1837. In the Spring of this year a large parcel of Gun Money, all small shillings of May 1690, was dug up near Rathcormack, County of Cork.

1837. A large parcel of the base silver coins of Philip and Mary and Elizabeth, was found near Cork, amongst them were some of the shillings of the former reign, but in a very bad state of preservation.

* A more detailed account of a large portion of these Coins, will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1835, in a letter from Mr. Sainthill.

1837. In the neighbourhood of Ballytore, County Kildare, a parcel of Anglo-Saxon coins, was found in number about sixty, including one of Regnald, some of Anlaf, &c., they are now in the Cabinet of the Dean of St. Patrick's.

1837. In the Summer of this year, a very large Hoard of the Groats of Edward III. was found near Cork.

1837. In the Summer of this year, several hundred silver and a few gold coins, were found in the neighbourhood of Fethard, County Tipperary, the silver were almost all of the reign of Charles I. principally Half Crowns, with a few of James I., the gold were mostly Spanish, most of the coins composing this hoard were extremely common and uninteresting.

1837, Nov. A large quantity of Bracteate money, varieties of which are exhibited in Pl. 4, Nos. 74, to 88, and Supp. Pl. 3, Nos. 62, 63, 64; was found by a farmer named Richard Nolan, on the lands of Curraghmore, near Castle-Lyons, part of the estate of John Hyde, Esq, and within a few hundred yards of the place where the battle was fought by Lord Castlehaven, called by Smith, Vol. 2, p. 157, the battle of Castle-Lyons; the quantity found was said to amount to two or three baskets full, but it is supposed the greatest part was melted down as not more than about sixty came into the possession of the Cork collectors.

About two fields from the place just mentioned, four coins were since found, viz. a London Groat of Edward III., a groat of Edward IV. of the same mint, and two York pennies of Edward IV., one of them having the letter E at one side of the head, and a Rose at the other.

1838. In the Spring of this year, a large parcel of silver coins, weighing altogether twenty or thirty ounces, came into the possession of a Silversmith in Dublin, they were found in the County Meath, and were most of them the three Crown Money of Edward IV. and Henry VII., several of them came under the inspection of the Author, who discovered amongst them the hitherto unpublished varieties noticed in this work, one of Richard III. occurred amongst them.

A small parcel of the full faced Halfpence of John were sold in Dublin at the same time, the Moneyer's names on them were *Norman on Dive*, *Rodberd on Dive*, *Rodberd on We*.

1838. Three coins of Eadgar were found near Dalkey, County Dublin, all different types, on two the Moneyer's name is *Fastolf*, and on the other *Brid*, a name which has not hitherto occurred amongst the Moneyer's of this prince.

In addition to the discoveries just mentioned, I have also noticed the following, the date or particulars of which I was not able to ascertain.

A large parcel of coins of Sihtric III. and the Irish imitations of the coins of Ethelred, were found a few years since at Clondalkin County Dublin, they were of that class which bears the word CRVX in the angles of a short double cross on the Reverse. Most of the varieties of this hoard will be found in Plates 1 and 3 of this work, few of these coins were known until this discovery.

At Kilmallock, County Limerick, a large parcel of silver coins was found a few years since, amongst which were the Waterford Penny of Richard III., Pl. 6, No. 132, of this work, and

several pennies of Edward IV. struck at London, York, Durham, Dublin, Drogheda, Limerick and Waterford, a few of which appear in Plates 5 and 6 of this work, Nos. 111, 114, 115, 120.

About the year 1816, four pieces of pewter, together with one of the little Brass coins called Patrick's, were dug up at Youghal, the former, two of which are circular and two triangular, are nearly as thin as hammered money, and bear on both sides the mark of having been squeezed in some instrument like a vice, they are in the possession of Crofton Croker, Esq. and appear in the 5th. Supp. Plate of this work, the Patrick was presented by that Gentleman, to Sir H. Ellis, who gave it to the British Museum.

A small parcel of Anglo-Saxon coins was found a few years since at Glendalough, County Wicklow, they are coins of Eadmund, Eadred, Edwy, and Edgar, all without the head, and more particularly described in the Gentleman's Magazine for August 1836, in a letter from Mr. Sainthill.

In Donough Henry Parish, County Tyrone, was found in a bog, a small chalice full of silver coins of the Danish Princes, many of which are now in the collection of R. C. Ankettel, Esq.*

On the Curragh Estate, County Limerick, numerous Brass coins of the reign of James I. were found.†

On the Farm of Killeagh near Middleton, County Cork, numerous silver coins of the time of Elizabeth, were found.‡

In the demesne of Great Clonard, County Wexford, were found various coins of Cromwell's period.§

Rathmullen, County Down. Curious coins, and massive gold ornaments were recently dug up near the old church.||

In the Foss of Lisnegade, County Down, many silver coins were found by Mr. Trevor, with various antiques, flint spear heads, &c.¶

In Ballymoyer Parish, Armagh, were found ancient silver coins, now in the possession of Mr. Synot, Ballymoyer Lodge.**

In Slyguff Parish, Carlow, on the grounds of Watersland, is a field called Silver Park, from the great number of silver coins and ornaments dug out there, with spear heads, urns, &c.††

At Dunamase, Queen's County, small silver coins of the early Irish King's, have been found on the site of the Ruins.‡‡

At Enniskeen Parish, County Cavan, on the summit of some hills great quantities of money and of ancient military weapons, have been dug up at various times.§§

At Fontstown, King's County, about two years since, a coin of Ethelred was found.||||

Coins of Anlaf, Alfred, Athelstan, and Edgar, have been found in and about the city of Armagh.¶¶

* Lewis's Toppographical Dictionary.—† Do.—‡ Do.—§ Do.—|| Do.—¶ Do.—** Do.—†† Do.—‡‡ Do.—§§ Do.—
|||| Do.—¶¶ Do.

At Trim, County Meath, several coins have been found within the last few years ; some of the most remarkable have been published by the Rev. R. Butler, and with his permission, copied into the Plates of the present work. (Pl. 5, Nos. 102, 108—Pl. 6, No. 129, and Supp. Pl. 4. Nos. 91, 92.) Mr. Butler thinks and I believe justly, that the two first were probably struck at Trim.

1825. During the Winter of this year, a large parcel about two hundred of the Irish Farthings of Charles I. with a few of James I. and Charles II., was found by a man of the name of Cronin, on the Estate of Edward Hoare, Esq. of Factory Hill, in the Parish of Iveleary, near the Lake of Gougane-barra, County Cork.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Whilst the last few Sheets of this Work were going through the Press, a few Coins have come under my inspection, which I thought it right to publish in a fifth Supplemental Plate; and as they are with one exception, unnoticed in the preceding pages, a few observations on them may be necessary.

No. 1, which belonged to the Wexford hoard, bears a legend, RNIINLDIIRI., which seems intended for Regnald, and differs but little from those Coins, the appropriation of which are a subject of so much doubt and difficulty. The occurrence however of this Coin, amongst so many of the middle of the eleventh century, must be regarded as a strong additional reason for assigning most, if not all of these Coins bearing the name of Regnald, to some Prince of that period.

No. 2 seems to belong to that class which I have assigned to Ifars III., and given in 2nd Sup. Pl., Nos. 29, 30, but the legend is still more irregular and uncertain; this, and No. 3, also belonged to the Wexford hoard, and are in the collection of Edward Hoare, Esq.

No. 4. This Coin was one of those found at Clondalkin, noticed amongst the discoveries of Coins, p. 136; it is very rude and the legend irregular; that part of it which seems to express the name of the town, reads LIVII, probably intended for LVNI, a name which occurs on the Irish Coins of Sihtric and Ethelred; it may however be a rude attempt at the word CIVIT. The moneyer's name occurs on the English Coins of Ethelred, of which this Coin is probably an imitation.

No. 5 resembles No. 19, of Mr. Duane's Plate, but the latter, (perhaps imperfectly drawn) appears to exhibit on the reverse a *Single Cross*.

No. 6 is a variety of the rude Coins, (probably ecclesiastical) which appear in Pl. 3, Nos. 68, 69.

No. 7 is a variety of the Round Faced Halfpence of John, exhibiting the word DOMIN.

No. 8. This very curious and interesting Coin, which is of Brass, and weighs 52 grains, presents on the obverse a Crescent and a Blazing Star, similar to those which appear on the Pennies of John, whilst the reverse would seem to be the work of the time of Henry III., in whose reign it was probably struck; it is in the Cabinet of the Dean of Lismore, to whom I am indebted for a drawing of it.

No. 9, which I would assign to Henry VI., weighs twenty nine and a half grains, and chiefly differs from those enumerated in the Descriptive Catalogue, (p.p. 79, 80,) in having a Quatrefoil M. M., and a Star at each side of the head.

Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, are the Pewter Pieces noticed in p. 136, as having been found at Youghal; and for the drawings and account of which I am indebted to T. Crofton Croker, Esq.

No. 14 is a Sixpence of Henry VIII., bearing the date 37 ; it is the same as No. 30 of the Descriptive Catalogue.

No. 15 is a Farthing of Charles I. differing from those published in the position of the letters on the obverse, and in bearing the M. M. *under* the Crown.

No. 16. This curious variety of the Voce Populi Halfpence, (for the inspection of which I am indebted to Mr. Hoare) exhibits a P before the face, and illustrates Pinkerton's remark, that the Portrait on these Coins seems intended for that of the Pretender ; it is a very neat Coin, perhaps a Pattern.

Nos. 17, 18, are specimens of the Leaden Tokens, struck at Cork between 1809 and 1813, and given in the list of Tokens.

I cannot conclude without returning my best thanks to Edward Hawkins, Esq., Keeper of the British Museum, for a descriptive list of Patterns and Proofs in that grand National institution ; many of which are not to be found in private Cabinets.

To the Very Rev. the Dean of Lismore, for Notices relative to the Gun Money, of which he possesses some of the rarest specimens, and for other valuable information, relative to Irish Coins ; and to the Rev. John A. Malet, F.T.C.D., and Rev. E. Marks of Dublin, for various favors connected with the completion of this work.

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		Dervorgilla, Donation of ..	4
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Ballymoyer, Coins found at ..	136 who supposed to be ..	19
Ballyphehane, Roman Coin found at ..	2	Donogh Henry, Coins found at ..	136
Bantry, Coins found near ..	27	Drogheda, Parliament held at ..	31
Betham, Sir W. on the Ring Money, ..	3	Dunamase, Coins found at ..	136
Blacar, King of Dublin, ..	7	Dublin, Danish Kings of ..	7, 8
Black Money prohibited, ..	30	Dunbrody Abbey, Coins found at ..	134
Blarney, Coins found at ..	133	Dungevin, Roman Coins found at ..	2
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Bracteate Coins of Ireland, ..	22, 70	Eachmargach, King of the Danes ..	7
..... when minted, ..	24 Coin of ..	15
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Butler, Rev. Mr. on Arms of Ireland, ..	46	belong to him, ..	29
Buttevant, Coins found at ..	2 III. Coins of ..	30
	 IV. Coins of ..	38
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Cnut, Irish imitations of the Coins of ..	21	Ethelred II., Irish imitations of Coins of ..	21
Commonwealth, Coins of ..	57		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
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Ferns, Coins found at	2 Coins of	14, 15, 67
Fethard, County Tipperary, Coins found near ..	135	Ifars, King of Waterford,	7
Fontstown, Coins found at	136	Ifars I. King of Limerick,	7
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Fulborn, Stephen De, Bp. of Waterford, ..	28	Ifars II. King of Limerick,	7
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Henry I., English Coins of	23	Meath, County, Coins found in	70, 135
..... II., .. Do.	23	Monaghan, County, Brass Rings found there ..	3
..... III., Coins of	26	Mints, List of	129
..... IV., no Irish Coins of, discovered, ..	30	N. Form of that letter on Coins of Edward I.,	
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..... V., Coins of, improperly appropriated, ..	31	Native Irish Princes, Coins of	20, 21, 69
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Ormond Money when struck	54	Skeattas, supposed to belong to Ifars,	9
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ERRATA.

- Page i, line 9.—For Hibernia-Danish..... Read Hiberno-Danish.
 2, Note.—For Typographical..... Read Topographical.
 31, line 29.—Between the words "Demi Gross" and "and," insert "and Denier, it is enacted that the Gross."
 32, line 16.—For last..... Read next.
 36, Note.—For it really occurs,..... Read I readily concur.
 38, line 7.—For **n**,..... Read **h**.
 39, line 6.—For Cross,..... Read Gross.
 41, Note.—For Coin,..... Read Coinage.
 43, line 11.—After the word "Germyn," insert "Lynch."
 49, Note+.—For Hiberno,..... Read Hibernie.
 50, line 26.—For Observes,..... Read Observe.
 56, line 15.—For bears,..... Read bear.
 58, line 29.—For Weight,..... Read Weights.
 69, line 19.—For Uncommon,..... Read Common.
 91.....—After No. 52 insert Penny.
 95, line 21.—For AND..... Read ANG.
 97, line 22.—For Arch,..... Read Circle.
 101, line 24.—For MEIORIS. PESSERA..... Read MELIORIS. TESSERA.
 121, line 13.—For Tastol,..... Read Fastol.

PLATE I.

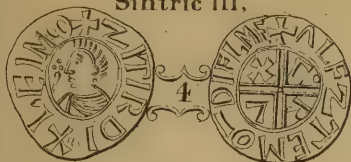
Imar or Ifars I.



Anlaf IV.



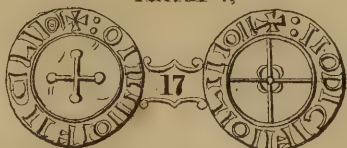
Sihtric III.



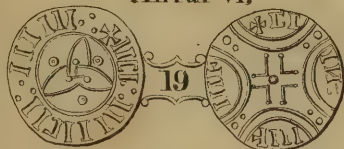
Ifars II.



Anlaf V.



Anlaf VI.



Ifars III.



PLATE 2.

lfars III.



Kemargach.



Regnald III.



Oicter.



Askil.?



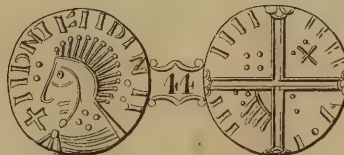
Regnald K. Waterford.?



lfars II. K. Limerick.?

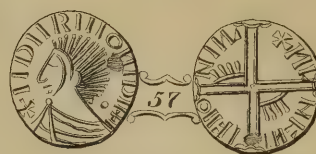
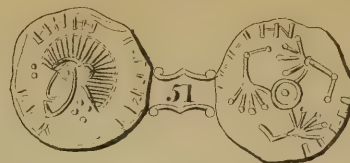


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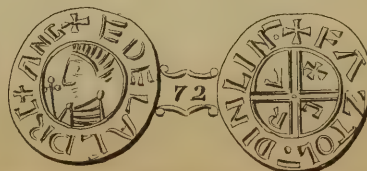
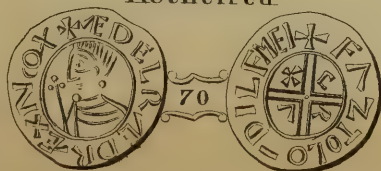


PLATE 4,

Irish Bracteate Coins



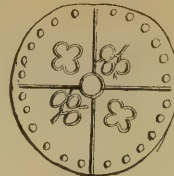
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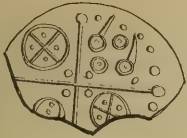
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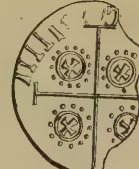
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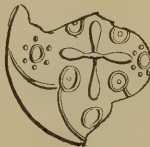
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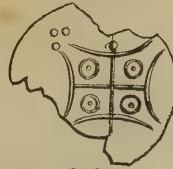
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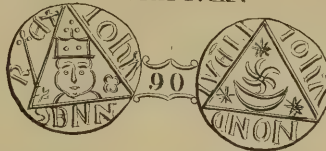
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John Dom.



89

John Rex.



90



91



92

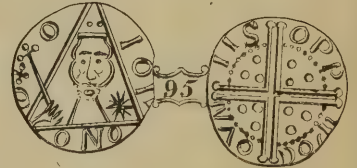


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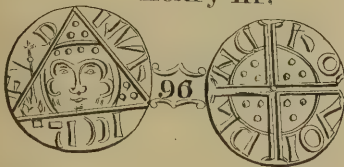


94



95

Henry III.



96

Edward I.



97



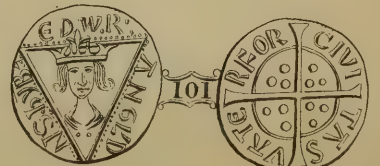
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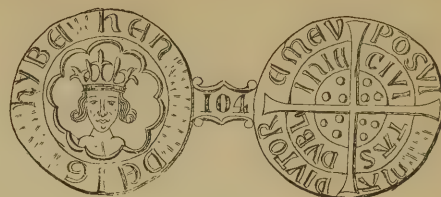
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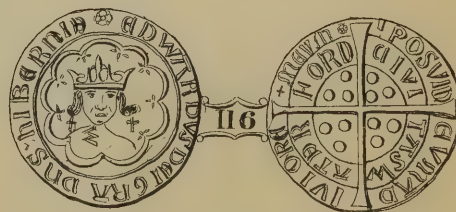
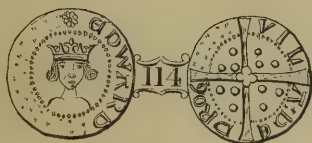
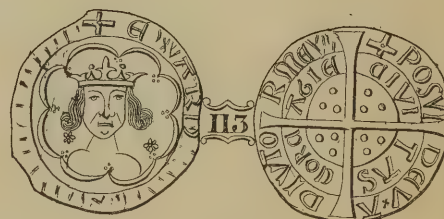
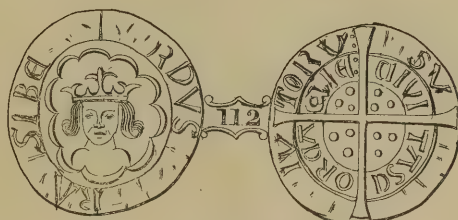
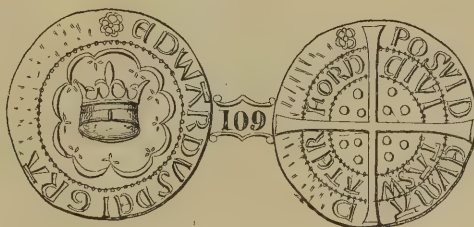
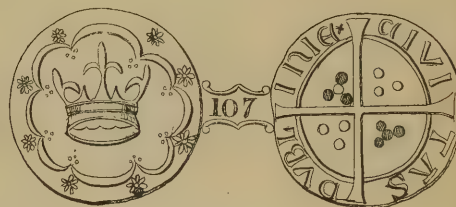
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PLATE 5.

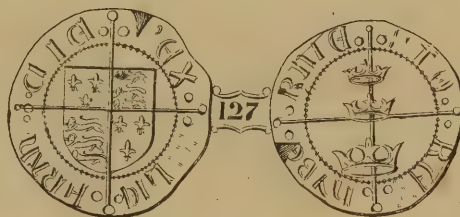
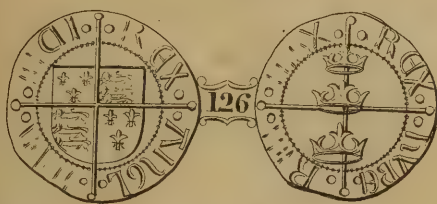
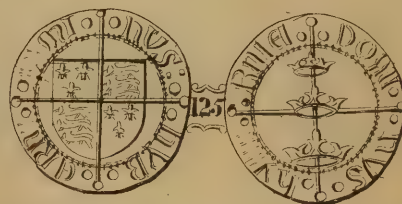
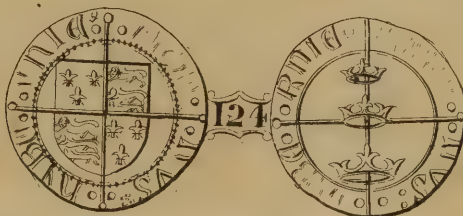
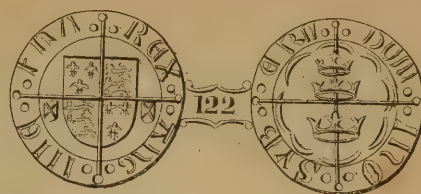
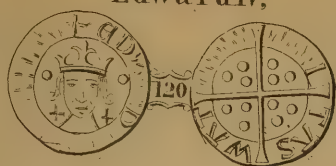
Henry VI.



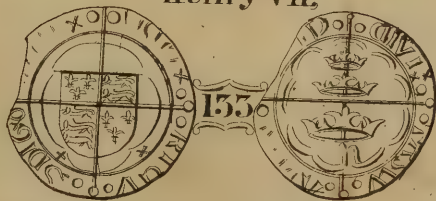
Edward IV.



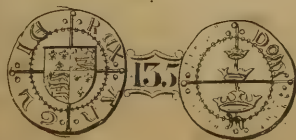
Edward IV.



Richard III.



Henry VII.



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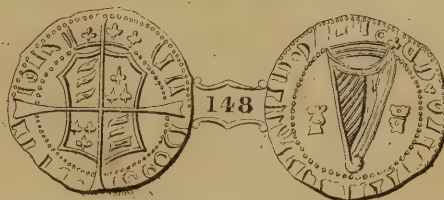


PLATE 7.

Henry VII



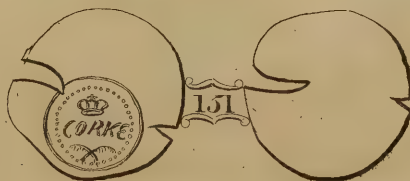
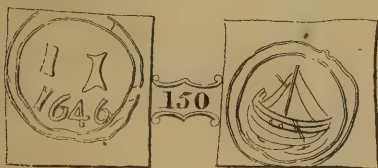
Henry VIII



Charles I.



Commonwealth



James II,





PLATE 8,

ANGLO SAXON SKEATTAS,

To Illustrate the Hiberno-Danish Coins of Imar or Ifars I,



REVERSES OF ENGLISH COINS,

To Illustrate the Irish Bracteate Coins,

Harold I.

William II.

Henry I.



1

2

3

4

5

Stephen.

Robert
Earl of Gloucester.

Henry II.



6

7

8

9

10



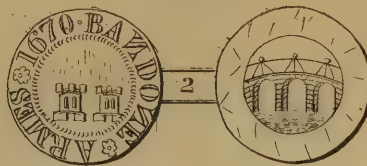
PLATE 9.

Copper and Brass Tokens of the 17th Century.

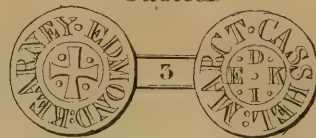
Baltimore



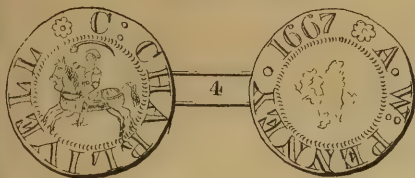
Bandon



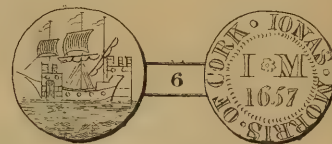
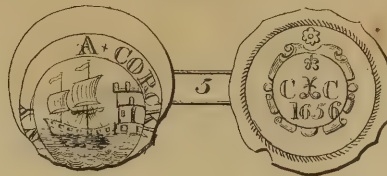
Cashel



Charleville



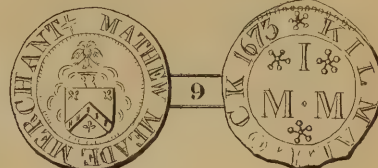
Cork



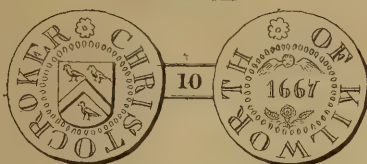
Dingle



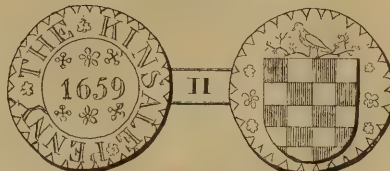
Kilmallock



Kilworth



Kinsale



Limerick



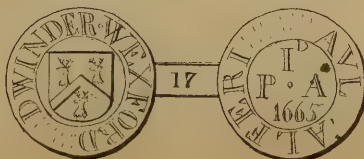
Lismalin



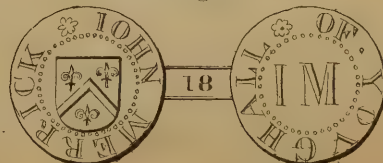
Waterford



Wexford



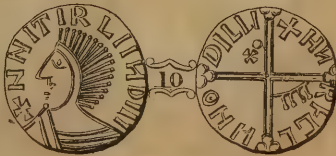
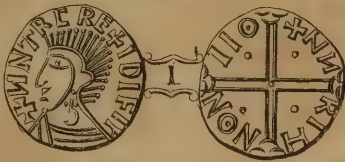
Youghal



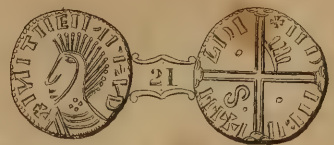


Supplement *PLATE 1.*

Sihtric III.



Sihtric IV.





Supplement-PLATE 2.

Siltric IV.



Har s III.



Regnald III.



Oicter,

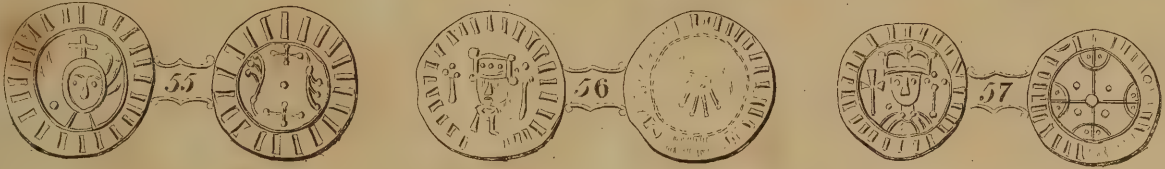
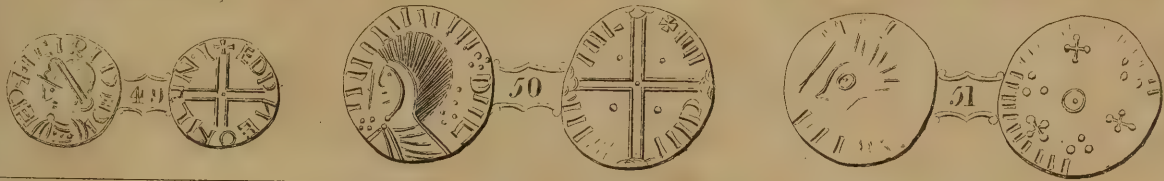


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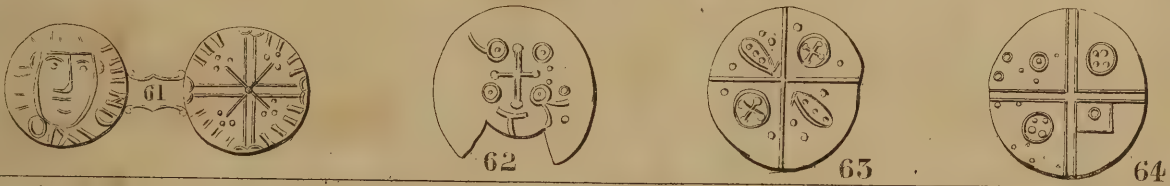


Supplement *PLATE 3.*

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Bracteate Coins



John Dom

John Rex

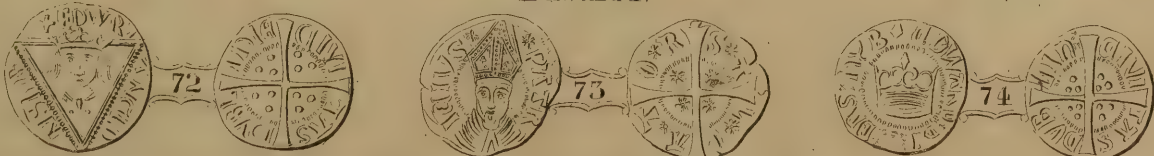


Henry III

Edward I



Edward IV

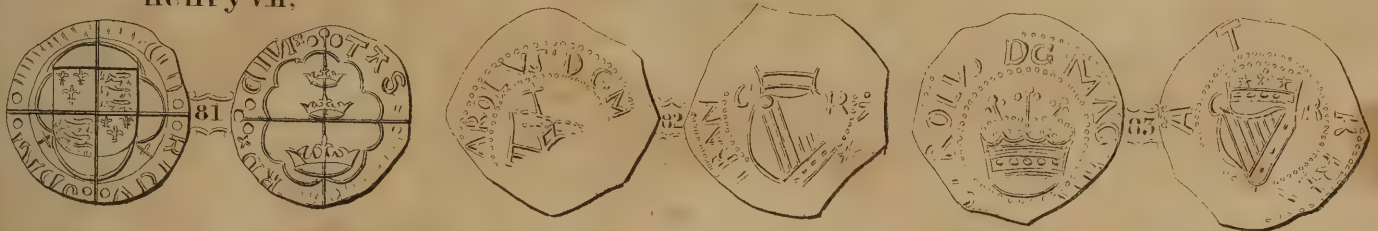


Edward IV.



Henry VII.

Charles I.



Charles II.

Found at Trim probably Irish.



Supplement-*PLATE 5.*

Regnald.



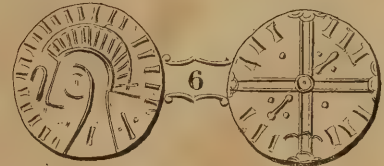
Uncertain.



Aethelred.



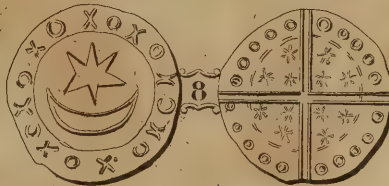
Uncertain.



John Dom.



Uncertain.



Henry VI.



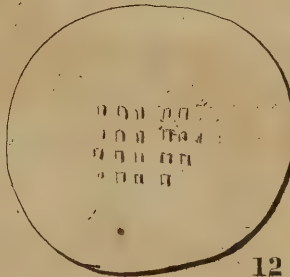
Uncertain Pewter Coins.



10



11



12



13

Henry VIII.



Charles I.



Cork Leaden Tokens.



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